"A great victory"

Yale Workers Upset Graduation

Police gang up to arrest Charlie Palmer. Roy Dulac carries the flag as Vincent Sirabella and members of the Local 35 negotiating team lead march on Lawn Club, where Willy Brandt and Kingman Brewster have cozy chat over lunch. (M–T photos by Cookie Polan, Dave Dickson and Kay/Frankel)

by Harry Henderson
Modern Times Staff

In the seventh week of a strike which Yale workers call a battle between David and Goliath, Local 35 members "changed tactics" and disrupted the Yale Commencement, giving Goliath something to think about.

In a day of marching, singing, and confrontations with the police, the strikers and their friends and neighbors carried out their pledge to engage in a "massive non-violent demonstration to prevent business as usual at Yale's Commencement." The display of solidarity among black and white, young and old, was, said Father Groppi of Milwaukee, "The most beautiful picket line I've ever seen."

The demonstration had been called as Yale and the Union broke off bargaining over issues of wages and medical insurance. Earlier, after the announcement of plans for the demonstration at a union-wide meeting on Friday night, the University negotiators had come to terms with the Union's demands for job security. Thus the issues of unlimited use of bursary students and other threats to the bargaining unit's integrity--the issues which had originally led to the strike--had been resolved.

"Arrogance of Power"

Vincent Sirabella, Business Agent for the union, in outlining the state of negotiations to the hundreds of strikers and supporters who massed for the demonstration, said that Yale had refused to consider the package of wage and benefit *demands proposed by the union, and* insisted instead that they be "scaled down" *in advance of further negotiations.*

This "refusal to bargain in good faith," at this late point in a long strike, said Sirabella, is an example of Yale's indifference to the suffering of its workers and of its "arrogance of power." "They can beat us on the streets of New Haven," he promised, "but they'll never beat us at the bargaining table."

(See YALE WORKERS, page 11.)

MODERN TIMES

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20¢

Neighborhoods Condemn Funding Cuts

"Long Hot Summer" Begins

by Joe Gelles
Modern Times Staff

"It's going to be a long hot summer."

That's the prediction of Herb Johnston, director of the Dwight Neighborhood Corporation, in response to the Meskill administration's orders that the neighborhood corporations accept massive budget cuts starting July 1.

Johnston made his remarks at a city-wide press conference held June 12 at the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation office on Grand Avenue. Speakers unanimously agreed that the city cannot and will not allow the state to destroy their programs with budgetary hatchet-work.

The press conference was called to dramatize New Haven's summer prospects: massive youth unemployment with no state-funded programs. In addition, the state Department of Community Affairs (DCA) has announced that it will cut off all funds from New Haven as of July 1 unless the city cuts its DCA budget from $2.3 million to $1.2 million.

No Self-Destruction

But the neighborhood corporation directors, in a meeting early in June, refused to participate in their own destruction. "The residents of New Haven cannot tolerate a cut of one million dollars, and will not tolerare a cut of five dollars," said Charley Sabatino, director of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corp.

Further actions, including a demonstration in Hartford and a possible shutdown of the programs before July 1, are being considered. In addition, a petition is being circulated calling for Gov. Meskill's impeachment.

The most immediate crisis involves summer programs. Last year, according to Sabatino, the city got almost $600,000 in special summer funds – $300,000 for the neighborhood corporations plus about $285,000 in "work-experience" funds for summer jobs.

This year's funding is totally uncertain, but no one has predicted that New Haven will have even $200,000 – a third of last year's money. And it could still be worse, since DCA is now demanding that all programs be run on a year-round basis only.

No Programs Can Run

"What this means," Sabatino says, "is that no summer programs can run."

"Last summer, there were programs for many of our youngsters in which they were able to go to different camps and parks in our State. This year there are no

(See LONG HOT SUMMER, page 10).

Throwing rocks on an empty lot will be a major activity this summer unless proposed cuts in DCA funds are halted. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

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Defense Attorneys Speak Out

'Fair Trials' within System Exposed

Haywood Burns, Thomas Emerson and Virginia Simon (l. to r.) listen as Catherine Roraback speaks at Trinity Church. (M-T photo by Frankel/Kay)

On June 2 the Coalition for the Legal Defense of the Panthers met at Trinity Church on the Green to celebrate the recent victory in the Huggins-Seale case, to pay its respects to Catherine Roraback and to offer a brief political education discussion on the American judicial system.

The Coalition was formed after the Panther arrests in 1969 when 16 community organizations came together to raise funds for legal defense and to carry on an educational campaign around the case which would counter the local news media.

The meeting was also sponsored by the Task Force on Law and Justice of the Council of Churches.

Thomas Emerson, Professor of Law at Yale, introduced the speakers. First was Haywood Burns, director and organizer of the National Conference of Black Lawyers. He is currently participating in the Angela Davis case. Angela Davis is a black woman who has been charged with conspiracy to murder in California. Many people believe she is being framed because of her membership in the Communist Party.

Catherine Roraback, attorney for Ericka Huggins, was the main speaker. She received a rousing ovation from the audience of several hundred for her months of tireless work in the case. Her compassion for the victims of injustice was evident as in her reference to George Sams—the self-confessed killer in the Rackley case who appeared as a government witness in the trial.

Excerpts from their speeches follow:

HAYWOOD BURNS

"Perhaps the role I have to play is that of someone who might bring some perspective from the world outside New Haven. I think that we have to look at what actually went on here in New Haven and New York and in other cases which have been 'victories'.

"If we are honest, we cannot feel there has been any vindication in the system. The salient question is why were these people charged in the first place? Why did the Panthers have to spend so much time in jail?

"And I think the answer amounts to an indictment of the system. We see that persons can be deprived of their liberty, and when that can happen consistently with people who are expressing unpopular political views, we have a very serious tear in the fabric of justice in this country.

"Look at the Angela Davis case: You have there a case which in many ways is a classic. Here is someone whose real crime is that she is a black, radical woman in a male-dominated, chauvinist, racist society. And that's her problem.

Faulty Affidavits

"She was charged originally on a complaint, an affidavit which was on its face defective. It was an affidavit which had facts in it that did not support the very serious charges of murder and kidnapping. We challenged that complaint and affidavit, but before there could be a ruling on this, the State scurried to the Grand Jury, perhaps not having faith in their own charge, and got a superseding indictment which added the charge of conspiracy.

"And you know from New Haven, from New York, from the Berrigans, and now from Angela, that the conspiracy charge, as Judge Learned Hand said, is the 'darling of the prosecutor's nursery'. It requires very little in the way of hard, substantive evidence. It's been used since time immemorial to support a weak case, to buttress a political case.

"And we have to look also at the tens of thousands of nameless victims of the law, those persons who do not have a media following, nor a political party. I think we will see there are major structural inequalities for the man in the street, the non-white man.

"The majority of people in jail, presumed innocent, are there by reason of their poverty. They can walk into a courtroom with a person in the same situation as they, except that that person has money. The monied person will walk out of the arraignment, while the other person goes to the lockup for weeks, months, and, as you know, in some cases, years before he or she comes to trial.

"You look at landlord-tenant law, it's landlord-biased; consumer law. It's creditor biased.

"The protection we offer when commercial and properties interests are involved are much greater than when a welfare mother is going to have her public assistance benefits cut off, or someone is going to be evicted from public housing."

CATHERINE RORABACK

"I'd like to talk about this shibboleth of 'fair trial'. When we talk about 'fair trial,' we're talking about some ideal operation of the law as an abstract system of jurisprudence which is quite apart from the rest of our society. It just seems to me so absurd, because the trial is a trial of people by lawyers who are people, under the direction of a judge who is a human being.

"When we talk about what influences people so they don't accord a fair trial, we're talking about our society and what does not accord justice in our society. When a Kingman Brewster asks whether a black revolutionary can get a fair trial in our courts, really isn't he asking whether our society is going to afford redress to the blacks, the poor, and the oppressed, and consider their cases in the context in which they should be considered?

Societal Frame-ups

"I think back to May and June of 1969, when I first became involved in these cases. There were a lot of people who were tossing around words like "frame-up" and police plots." I think when we start using stock words like that, we ought to think of them in their social, political and economic contexts and what these words mean in terms of what the society has done and not merely, 'does it prove or disprove my favorite preconceived notion?'

"For example, a George Sams is a person who was framed by our society. That's the sort of 'frameup' I think we ought to be thinking of: a man, a poor black, born in the deep South, growing up down there and in the ghettoes of the North under the worst of conditions, he really had little chance of becoming anything.

"And we created, our society created, a George Sams who went on to do the very gruesome things he did do, and we permitted that to happen. Then when he went to far by our 'civilized standards' we start getting upset about it, we don't recognize what we've done to him, and the book gets thrown at him.

"I don't know how many of you were in court the day he exploded and began to run off at the mouth. It was, I think one of the most tragic examples of what our society can do to somebody. He was there, just exploding, really *protesting* from the depths of his heart what the world had done to him and what they'd made of him. That was George Sams, a product of our society.

Another Kind of Frameup

"If we are going to provide merely a setting in which people get sent off to jail because they violate some of our precepts, without understanding where they came from or what will happen to them, is just the same sort of frameup, the violation of all our basic principles.

"If you have a society that's as fractured as I believe ours is, and so torn by class race and other divisions, I think the only salvation in any form of the judicial system is that the jury is going to represent a cross-section of the community, a true jury of peers who are the only people who can judge each other.

"I think the tragedy of our trial, the fact that we could not get twelve people who'd agree, represents the fact that in our society we don't have any true unanimity of decision."

Three Jurors Appear for Panther Benefit

by Michael Rubinovitz
Modern Times Staff

Members of the Black Panther Party, among them Ericka Huggins, some fifty Panther supporters and David Rosen, defense counsel for Bobby Seale, met June 10 at a benefit for the People's Free Food program and the Lonnie McLucas Bail Fund.

Present were three members of the jury in the New Haven Panther case, who had come to support the benefit and answer questions about the trial.

Rosen remarked that the fact the case had come to court at all was a travesty to justice, and that there had never been any evidence to support the State's charges. "Still," he noted, "the State's Attorney in this case was ready to do it all over again. He thought he might do better next time. Well, I don't think he would have ever convicted them if he had tried for a thousand years."

Asked if there had been any conflict in her mind between what she believed and how the law told her to respond to State's evidence, Juror Jean Lowe said, "We had to follow the law. So we listened to the evidence. But," she said, "any fool could see that there was no case. You didn't have to be educated to see that."

Mrs. Jessie Wynn, another juror, added that originally the jury had been unanimous in its decision to acquit Seale, but that one individual had changed his mind for reasons that were never explained to the other panelists. Ninette Martino, the third juror present, said she thought the reason *might have been the fact that this particular* juror had "not been able to put certain preconceptions out of his mind when he walked into the jury room."

Rosen warned that continued public expression of concern over inequities in the legal structure was the only way to prevent the judicial system's return to its normal state. He believes that Lonnie McLucas, a man who would otherwise be out on the streets and active, is being subjected to unnecessary imprisonment simply because people who had the funds were unwilling to make them available for bail.

Tear Down Prisons

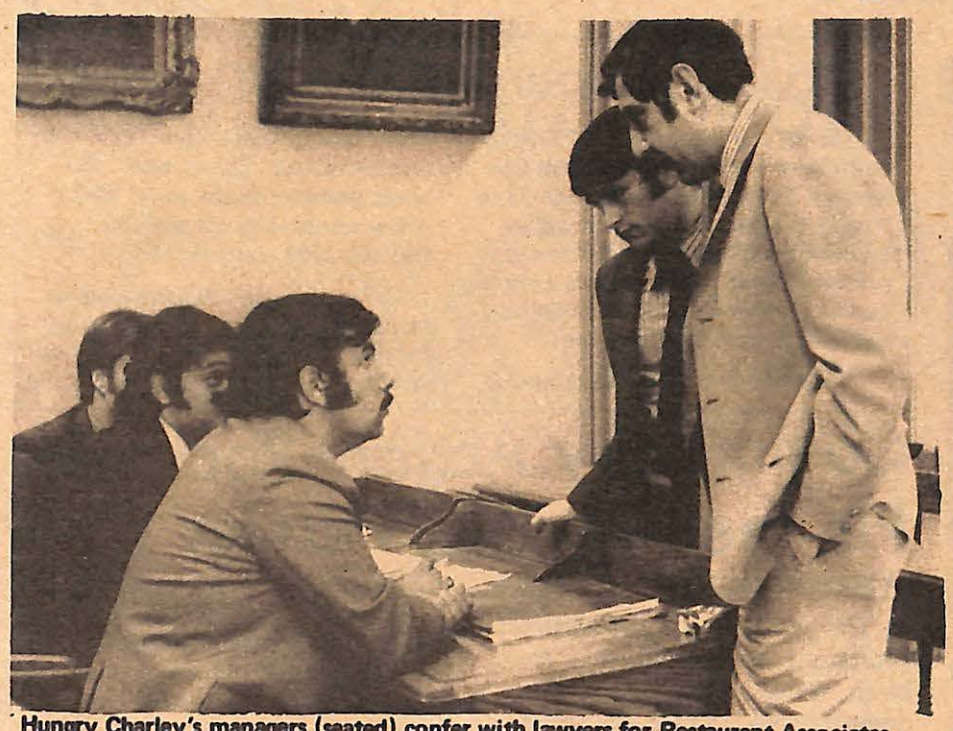
Mrs. Huggins expressed with quiet but profound passion her feeling that "all the prisons in America should be torn down. I don't mean anarchistic bombings," she said. "I mean the people should be released and the buildings bulldozed into the ground. They are cold, hard places and they depreciate the people in them."

She, too, voiced concern about McLucas, saying, "Lonnie has been in prison too long. Two more hours would be too long.

See JURORS APPEAR, page 15

'Free Bobby and Ericka,' says the sign, and the people did just that as the two Panthers were freed after a mistrial was declared.

(M-T photo by Frankel/Kay.)



Hungry Charley's managers (seated) confer with lawyers for Restaurant Associates, which owns the New Haven restaurant, at a hearing before the NLRB.

(M-T photo by Cookie Polan)

Hungry's Hearing

Unfair Practices Charged

by Cookie Polan
Modern Times Staff

The latest step in the fight by workers at Hungry Charley's to form a union came on June 8, at a hearing before a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board. The hearing followed a complaint by Local 217 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees that Restaurant Associates (RA), which own Hungry Charley's, has been engaging in unfair labor practices in attempts to block the formation of a union.

The specific charges include allegations that managers offered the employees pay raises and increased benefits if *they would abandon the idea of a union* and return to work.

Workers at Hungry Charley's walked out on Feb. 11, after Restaurant Associates refused to accept the union as their bargaining agent, although a majority of the workers had signed union application cards. The strike lasted seven weeks.

John Wilhelm, Business Agent for Local 217, testified that the store manager, Michael Merriam, called a meeting of the employees on February 20, at which time he explained to them about pay raises and benefits that they were entitled to but were not receiving. According to Wilhelm, Merriam offered the employees an additional ten cents an hour raise if they would abandon the idea of the union and return to work. Merriam also said that the company backed him in these offers. Wilhelm said he pointed out to the manager at this meeting that those kinds of "offers" were illegal and constituted unfair labor practices.

Other employees told of several more instances where managers had offered them pay increases and benefits if they would forget about the union and return to work. For instance, Susan Cooper testified that assistant manager David Hubbs had offered the workers a 25 cents an hour raise and he also volunteered to serve as a liaison between the workers and management if they would abandon the union.

William Felder, a grillman at Hungry Charley's and the only witness who is still employed there--said that Merriam had told him, "Restaurant Associates will not recognize the union under any circumstances."

The witnesses for Restaurant Associates, who were all managers, denied having made any offers to the employees related to their abandoning the union. Merriam said he thought the walk-out was in support of Scott St. John, a fired worker, not the union. Michael Schweitzer, the group director in charge of all the Hungry Charley's Restaurants, said the managers were "threatened and coerced" by the picketers. He said it was his decision not to recognize the union and added that he wasn't sure the workers really wanted a union.

Trial examiner Thomas Ricci set July 6 as the date for filing briefs. Then he will write a decision for the NLRB, after which the case may be appealed by either side. If Restaurant Associates is found guilty of these charges, the NLRB can order that the union be recognized.

The case raises an interesting question. Why should the company bother to fight the union so strenuously? The answer lies in economics.

Restaurant Associates owns a whole string of restaurants, including many prestigious and highly priced ones in New York *City. But because of the recession, many of these high-priced places are not doing well, and the company is forced to depend* on its "bread-and-butter" properties like Hungry Charley's.

In fact the company has recently opened two more Hungry Charley's, so there are now four. According to Wilhelm, the profit margin at Hungry Charley's-type restaurants is "tremendous." He said, "They're nervous that if a union gets into this Hungry Charley's then the other Hungry Charley's will also become unionized."

Job Freeze Puts State Services on Ice

by April Reiss

Last January, Governor Meskill stopped the replacement of state personnel either through hiring or by promotion–a job freeze. He explained that there would be no interruption of services relating directly to human needs.

I talked with Peter Wolff, president of the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees (CUWE), Michael Ferrucci Jr., president of the American Federation of State. County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Council 16, and other state employees. I found that the job freeze has created problems of extreme overwork for state employees and drastic cuts in state services.

Peter Wolff told me that throughout the state the number of unfilled vacancies in welfare "has varied from two or three in some offices, to as much as 30 vacancies in the Norwich offices."

Wolff summed up the feelings of most social workers saying, "All workers who are conscientious about doing a decent job, and are concerned about the welfare of their clients, think about leaving at least once each day. The job has become unbearable for us. For the families involved, it's worse."

Workers Sacrificed

Michael Ferrucci Jr., president of AFSCME Council 16, which represents state hospital, rehabilitation, and highway maintenance workers, said of the effects of the freeze, "It has taken a high toll from both the workers and the people they serve.

"Employees are working on staffs which have many unfilled positions. Yet they want, and are expected to provide, services of the highest caliber. This is impossible without tremendous sacfifices by the *workers."*

"People are working huge amounts of overtime which as much as doubles their shift on a more regular basis than not."

Welfare Crisis

Wolff added that the average number of cases a social worker is responsible for "has gone from a range of 60-70 before the freeze, to the present range which is between 85-100, and still rising." In the past, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has suggested that the maximum number of cases a worker has should not exceed 60 families.

The effect of the loss of one case worker means that those families that worker was responsible for become either unassigned cases (they have no case worker at all) or the families get assigned to case workers who already have their share of cases.

The additional time necessary to complete the swelling amount of paper work is gotten by reducing the time that workers are accessible to their clients.

Karen Amores, a social worker in the Hill branch of the New Haven Welfare Office said, "Home visits have been virtually stopped, and communications between families and their case workers are restricted to emergency needs only."

Child welfare services have been seriously handicapped by the freeze. Louis Pelosi, a supervision worker in the child welfare division at Bassett St. said, "The effects of the freeze will last even after it has been lifted.

"In my office the hardest hit department has been homefinding. There are three unfilled positions out of a staff of four. Recruiting new foster homes has virtually come to a standstill."

"The halt in finding additional foster homes will seriously slow the placement of children long after the freeze is lifted because a home study for qualification as a foster home takes a great deal of time."

"Though there is a freeze of replacing workers, there is no freeze on the growing number of children who become wards of the state. Neither is there a freeze on the routine closing of foster homes because of people moving away."

Hospitals Hard Hit

Among the hardest hit group of workers are the hospital and rehabilitation employees. "The freeze came into effect when many of these institutions were already suffering from a crisis situation in terms of *inadequate facilities and personnel," added Ferrucci.*

"Due to the vital services these employees perform, this present shortage of help has had very visible, immediate, destructive effects on the patients. The state has not been replacing workers who are in key positions of service."

Highway Maintenance Down

Ferrucci, an 18 year 'veteran' of the Department of Transportation, and presently a district safety advisor, spoke of the "growing number of vacancies that are not being filled." The effects of these vacancies are not immediately visible to the public, especially in the spring and summer months when there is no snow.

However, neither are the effects of adequate or inadequate safety precautions visible. When a crew goes off I-91 or any other highway, and they are understaffed, they are increasing the likelihood for accidents.

LABOR NOTES

HIMMEL BROS. STRIKE

The strike by 48 members of the United Steelworkers of America, Local 6793, against Himmel Brothers Company is now almost two months old.

The factory, producer of aluminum parts has so far refused to negotiate; however, they are slated to begin soon according to union representatives.

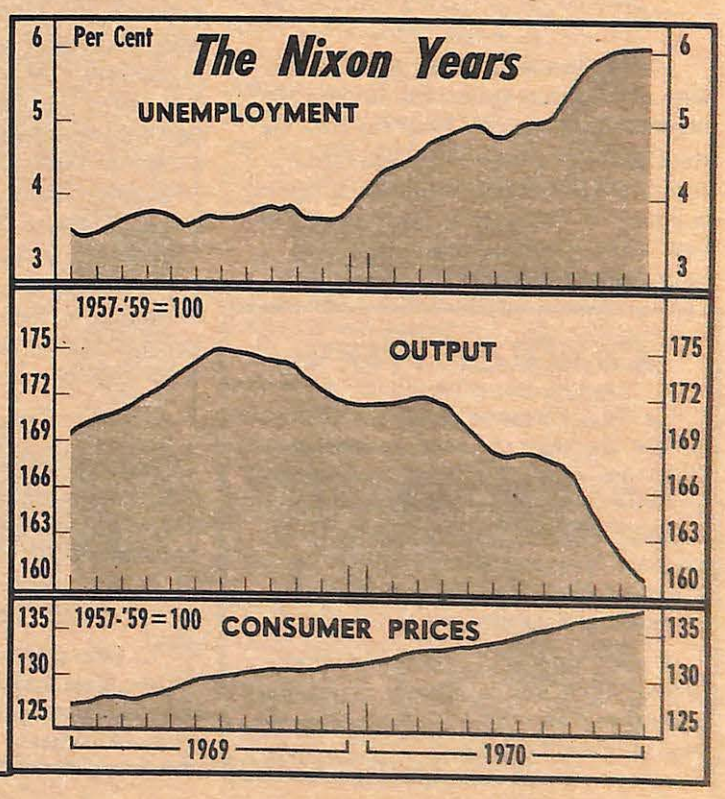
CONCERNED HOSPITAL WORKERS CONTINUE

The latest issue of **Workers' Newsletter** put out by the Concerned Hospital Workers at Yale-New Haven Hospital, reports that Local 1199 has withdrawn a petition for election for union recognition. The petition, filed with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) a month ago, asked that the National Hospital and Nursing Home Employees union be permitted to represent the dietary workers in the hospital.

According to the newsletter, "Union representatives explained that although a majority of dietary workers have joined the union, it is not the overwhelming majority needed to guarantee a victory in the election; it would mean waiting a year or more if we lost before we could file for another election with the State Labor Board. By withdrawing now, we can file the petition again as soon as enough additional dietary workers join." The issue of the newsletter stresses that, "the Concerned Hospital Workers will continue to fight for union representation for all the workers, in addition to continuing our efforts to improve conditions and defend ourselves and other workers."

NO ONE IS PRO-WAR, ESPECIALLY REPUBLICANS

A guidebook for Republican campus speakers, compiled by the ruling party's National Committee, advises its orators to "stress that no one is pro-war," and "to destroy the idea that the U.S. is run wholly by small groups of business interests."



Board of Ed. Stalling On Union Militant Case

Special to Modern Times

Can a black teacher who is also the militant President of the New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT) get a fair hearing from the Board of Education?

Charles Leak, NHFT president, has been on suspension for four months for allegedly taking a student out of school 45 minutes before the close of the school day. The suspension resulted from a complaint on Feb. 9 by a black female Hillhouse High School student who had been working at Leak's apartment on union business, the previous day. Police were called in on the case the previous day **by the Hillhouse administration** (not by the girl or her parents) and then the girl lodged the official complaint which led to Leak's arrest. Leak was suspended a day **before** the arrest was made.

While his criminal case was pending, Leak's suspension moved slowly through the grievance procedure to step 4, a public hearing with the Board of Education on March 18. Earlier the Superintendent had reinstated another teacher charged with criminal acts after only two days suspension. Yet Leak was slated for special treatment. The Superintendent then chose to prosecute Leak, not for the alleged "incident" at his house, but for taking the girl from school without permission before the end of the school day.

At the hearing (which was recessed *sine die* for four hours and never reconvened) a new element was added to the case. The mother of the girl issued a statement asking that all charges against Mr. Leak be dropped. The statement was ignored by almost everyone. The *Register-Courier* made no mention of it. The prosecution allowed the criminal case to drag on for four more weeks before charges were dropped in a "probable cause" hearing on April 22. The Superintendent continued Leak's suspension.

As soon as criminal charges were dropped, there was no longer any real reason for Leak's suspension to continue. The girl's testimony of Feb. 9, which was the main direct incriminating evidence had been discredited in court, and therefore, could not be taken seriously by the Board. But now a new tactic appeared--stalling. First there were not enough Board members to hold a quorum. (This was the era of the great Board shakeup.) Then the Board was too busy to meet before the end of the school year. The earliest date the Board would set was June 30, a date on which many of Mr. Leak's witnesses would be away on summer vacation.

Finally, last week, Leak was forced to take court action against the Board. He requested and received from the New Haven County Court a writ of mandamus ordering the Board of Education to appear in court this Thursday to show cause why Leak's suspension hearing c. not take place before the end of the school term.

Charles Leak (M-T photo by Frankel/Kay)

Board President Stephen Papa's immediate response to the writ was to move up Leak's hearing to the 21st. The writ, however, still stands.

The Leak case illustrates the enormous and arbitrary power of the Superintendent to suspend anyone for the shakiest of reasons. "Suspend now and investigate later," seems to be the policy toward "undesireables" in the New Haven school system. A less courageous man than Charles Leak would have probably given in and made a deal somewhere along the way. But, on the other hand, a less courageous man than Charles Leak would probably not have been prosecuted in the first place.

CORRECTION

In the last issue of *Modern Times* an article, regarding the pending dismissal of Hillhouse teacher Nil Disco, reported that the New Haven Superintendent of Schools refused to allow Disco's grievance to be pursued. This was an error. While Disco's grievance was denied, he had the option of pursuing it further.

Craig O'Connell, the author of the article, regrets the publication of this error and extends an apology to School Superintendent Gerald Barbaresi.

Pollution Course- Solutions Sought

The Second Environmental Studies Institute will be held at Southern Connecticut State College from June 28 to August 6. The course, which will be available for 60 people, will attempt to provide a broad background to environmental problems as well as "a realistic approach toward their solution."

The course is open to educators, public health workers and other concerned citizens. The six-week, six-credit graduate course costs $180. A few scholarships are available. Call 397-2101, extension 516.

College faculty will participate as well as administrators of agencies engaged in combating pollution and nationally recognized experts in the field.

Community Action, Rock Fest Planned by Fair Haven Youth

by David Adams

The Fair Haven Youth Council is composed of representatives from black, white and Spanish youth organizations, There are similar councils in other New Haven neighborhoods. "We're starting from the bottom and working our way up, "explained Sam Foster, a CPI worker who helped organize the Fair Haven group. "That's one reason I enjoy working with the program. "

Young people in the Fair Haven area are getting ready for summer. The Fair Haven Youth Council, which meets weekly and represents a number of different organizations, has sponsored a dance on June 26 and is planning an outdoor music festival in early July.

The dance will be held June 26, at the Quinnipiac Terrace Social Hall and will feature a local rock group.

The music festival is still in the planning stage but is to be modeled on the festival held last summer in Saltonstall Park which drew a crowd of over 1,000.

The council also plans to take action on neighborhood problems. One of their member groups, Project Enough, has been waiting for action by the Board of Education to lease the Lloyd Street School for neighborhood youth programs.

Mike Graziosa , of Project Enough, explained, "I think they're just disregarding us until they get a push from some other source with more power." The Youth Council responded by writing a letter to the Board of Education.

The council held a meeting between neighborhood youth and two policemen last month to talk about some recent incidents. "People fired questions at them," said CPI worker Foster, "and they couldn't give us the answers. For example, there was one incident last month in which a kid was beaten on the head by a policeman along Grand Avenue."

"They paved paradise..."

SCSC Students Fight Parking Lot

by Tom Fox

Volunteer Publicity Coordinator Environmental Awareness Council, SCSC.

Another environmental controversy is developing in the New Haven area. Those who recognize the value of open land have joined in opposing a plan which calls for converting a valuable community asset, Farnham Field, into a 900 car parking lot.

The administration of Southern Connecticut State College has decided to destroy this field without regarding the views of those concerned with its preservation. Not only is the natural beauty of the field involved, but also its usefulness to the community.

According to Dr. Stephen Collins, professor of Biological Sciences at Southern: "Farnham Field offers a locale where students can study plants and animals in their native surroundings without the use of cars."

Members of Southern's Environmental Awareness Council (EAC) surveyed the opinion of their fellow students and published the following statement concerning the future use of the field: "The proposed use of Farnham field as a parking lot is just the latest example of the administration's indifference to both the environment and to the wishes and opinions of the rest of the college community.

"A one-day petition of students has shown that more students favor the retention of this field in its natural state than voted in the last student government elections (30% more).

Only Temporary Solution

"The use of open land for parking lots is only a short-term solution since it just delays facing the problem of planning for the future needs of the college. The construction of a parking lot for 900 cars will only barely alleviate the parking problem,

"Even more importantly, this decision that will encourage more cars to be driven to school, comes at a time when alternatives to one person/one automobile travel are being called for."

In the face of such concern expressed by the students, the Southern administration had remained impassive, making no attempt to justify the destruction of Farnham Field. Dean Lowe, head of grounds and maintainance, has been continually unavailable for comment.

Without consideration of student-community opinion, three of the four steps necessary for any building project initiated at a state school have been rushed through.

(1) The master plan has been approved by both the administration and the state board of trustees.

(2) The funds have been approved and released by Governor Meskill's office.

(3) Contractor bids have been sent out.

However, the fourth step has not yet been carried out. The entire package must still go before the bonding commission. Currently the EAC is petitioning the commission to delay a decision until student opinion can be more fully assessed in the fall.

In response to this petition, College President Middlebrooks has publicly declared his inattentiveness to the desires of the community and of the students: "The administration will welcome any poll of student opinion but we will not delay the construction until next year because it has been our experience that the students are irresponsible and we will be left holding the bag because of their inaction."

Confronted with this lack of consideration, the EAC is looking into legal methods to stop the parking lot construction. Connecticut Action Now (CAN) has joined EAC in a letter and phone campaign to elicit support and further community awareness.

This Fall, the EAC will sponsor a bill in the student government calling for student-faculty evaluation of the efficiency and responsiveness of the administration. Also in the Fall, if the bonding commission grants the delay, the EAC will thoroughly poll student - community opinion.

The EAC wishes your support in the effort to save Farnham Field. Please write Dr. Manson P. Jennings, SCSC, 501 Crescent Street, New Haven, 06511.

It doesn't take a lot of imagination to destroy a field and build a parking lot. (M-T photo by Joe Leavy)

Yale Stalls Union Elections

Labor Board Hears YNFAC-Yale Dispute

Yale's Representatives at Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee Hearing

by Bill Berndtson
YNFAC Member

Yale continues to stall off the election for recognition of a union for clerical and technical employees at the University. At the latest hearing before the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) on June 2, Yale chose to deal with trivial objections ad not get into important issues.

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) which is affiliated with the National Council of Distributive workers (Local 104), filed for an election of April 2. These Yale-forced hearings are being held ostensibly to determine which Yale employees will vote.

The most important issues will not be argued until July 12. Yale will try to keep all the following categories of workers out of the union: professionals, students, student spouses, and "temporary employees" which include all employees working under grants (some of these have been at Yale over 10 years).

The June 2 hearing dealt with more trivial matters: 26 confidential employees, 1670 names on the casual payroll and workers at the Hill Health Center. Confidential employees are defined as having access to information which might be used in negotiations. Casual employees are hired for specific tasks for a short time and are on a special payroll.

The hearings themselves are a great deal like a trial with sworn testimony and cross examination. The hearing officer acts as judge and the NLRB as jury. Attorneys, advisors, and witnesses for both sides are present and although the atmosphere is more casual than a court trial, tempers sometimes flare.

Yale has given all the testimony thus far. No YNFAC witnesses have been called as yet, but extensive cross examination by YNFAC's Don Grody, has shown the weakness of Yale's positions on the confidential employee and Hill Health Center issues. Virtual agreement was reached on the casual payroll issue.

Concessions were made by both sides on who is or isn't a confidential employee and the remaining designations will be determined from the testimony by the NLRB.

Some lighter moments of the two days' testimony occurred when two of Yale's expert witnesses forgot the names of their own confidential secretaries!

These hearings as well as those scheduled for July are public and the hearing room is large. YNFAC urges all interested people to attend.

Fairview Workers Battle for Union

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

It was raining hard the night we went down to the picket line at Fairview Convalescent Hospital. Four strikers and an organizer invited me to wait in their car with them for the weather to clear.

One nurse's aide motioned outside to the rain and exclaimed, "Donovan's crying!" Daniel Donovan, owner of the home and the Brenick brothers from Boston who back the home financially have stalled as long as they can with the National Labor Relations Board. Soon they will have to give up to the strikers and allow an election for union recognition.

The tactics of the managers have been to put off the possibility of an election by filing unfair labor practices charges against the workers. They have been falsely accused of threatening and harrassing scabs, according to local 1199, National Hospital and Nursing Home Employees union.

NLRB spent June 10 and 11 discussing these charges with management and workers, , and according to union organizers they will soon be dismissed. However, they add there is a possibility it will take some time before the election is held because management still has the right of appeal.

"It's obvious to all the workers here that management has been forcing the strike to keep out the union," says Roosevelt Ward, an organizer for Local 1199, which is representing the workers.

Management Hires Police

The nurse's aides in the car with me told how the management had spent $14,000 on police protection in the six weeks of the strike.

"Some days they used to have as many as ten cops--now they only have one. We've started hitting his (Brenick's) pocketbook--that's where you have to,"said one aide who has worked at Fairview for three years.

During the early weeks of the strike there were 23 arrests--seven were the women strikers. Some were arrested simply for yelling "scab" at the cars going through the picket line. This treatment brought bad publicity for the home, and now police harrassment has cooled off. "They're quiet now," said one woman.

With a smile they explained that Donovan didn't expect them to stay out as long as they have. "He doesn't know we can't be broken. We're already planning in case we have to have Thanksgiving dinner out here!" said the woman in the driver's seat.

These women are strong, and they know it. "You have to be strong to work in there," the woman who has been there three years told me. She said many women quit after one or two weeks because of the terrible working conditions.

Scabs Earn More

Ordinarily Fairview offers $1.80 starting salary. Scabs have been starting at $2.30 an hour I was told. "And all the ones who are supposed to be working in there now do, is stand in the window and watch us," another striker added.

Family of patients who visit the home often give the strikers support. "Keep strong, you'll win," yelled one man after the strike had been going on for some time.

Visitors are not the only source of support. The Board of Aldermen is studying a resolution thatcalls for an end to the strike. Fair Haven Community groups, clergy and other unions have supported the strikers.

Local 1199 has tried various ways of pressuring the home's owners. A group of the women went to Hartford to protest the Welfare Department's refusal to get involved with the strike. This department spends half a million dollars a year on the home, since 95% of the patients are supported by welfare. Representatives of the department have visited the home but, according to the union, have disregarded violations.

There was also a picket line at Brenick's home in Boston. "We'll picket anything," the women agreed.

The strike hasn't been easy for these women and their families. "I was denied food stamps. They said $365 a month was enough for six people to live on," said one nurse's aide with four children.

As a special lure, the company sends these women letters promising "door to door" service if they will come back, and assuring that things are running smoothly. But the workers at Fairview have decided to hold out.

"We know this isn't the end," said the woman sitting next to me. "Once we get the union we'll probably have to walk for our contract. But we're ready."

Security Guards at Hospital Balk at Union-Busting Role

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

A group of security officers at Yale-New Haven hospital, who previously had been used in union-busting operations by the management, have changed their minds and decided to push for unionization themselves.

The first news came out in a mimeo newsletter last month. It began, "Here is news for you. The Hospital Security Department wants a Union."

The first announcement listed three specific grievances: (1) a change from a weekly schedule to a 28-day work schedule which would abolish one day of overtime per week; (2) a cut in overtime and lunch periods; and (3) orders for union harassment.

"The men are sick of spying on those hospital people who want to join the union,"the newsletter said. "We have been asked to watch out for their meetings on Thursday nights in the M.U. We are always told to pick up and destroy union newsletters found in the locker rooms - that is, after we save enough copies for the bigwigs."

"We think it is disgraceful that Mr. Stollack rented a room in the Park Plaza Hotel and watched who went into the Liberty Building through binoculars. If management doesn't care if the employees want a union, why do they care who attends their meetings." Mr. Stollack is the Director of Security at the hospital.

Modern Times communicated with one security guard several weeks after the newsletter was passed out. He said that Mr. Newell had met with each squad and backtracked on the proposed changes, leaving the shift changes on a 28-day basis as before.

Does that lessen the need for a union? He replied that a union was still necessary for the security officers.

"We feel that the administration is running scared and so has thrown us the proverbial bone. We realize that these benefits can at any time be taken away, and then where do we stand. For these mentioned and many other reasons we say let's organize and be sure."

The South Is Changing

James Simmons, who is organizing pulp woodcutters in the South, visited New Haven recently on a fund -raising tour for the Southern Conference Education Fund. SCEF has been working to organize poor blacks and whites together for 32 years. **(M-T photo by Frankel/Kay)**

Editorial

After the Panther Trial

Who Was Vindicated?

Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins are now free.

The freeing of the Panthers does not, however, mean that the fairness of the present judicial system has been vindicated. Obstacles to fairness had to be overcome throughout the long ordeal of the trial.

The defendants were imprisoned without bail for two years before trial and not allowed the right of free speechto carry their own story to the public and counter the charges of the big business media and the state.

Established procedures for drawing up jury panels over-represent the white, middle-aged, middle class and tend to deny the young, blacks, and dissenters the right guaranteed by the United States Constitution to a fair and impartial trial by a jury of one's peers. The four months' *voir dire* (questioning of prospective jurors) conducted by the Panthers' attorneys was necessary to counter the built-in biases of those procedures and bring about a jury more representative of the actual New Haven community than is usually the case.

Now, however, Attorney-General Mitchell and other powerful figures are advocating further restrictions on the right to *voir dire*. Rather than being used as a reason for the expansion of democratic rights, the result of the Panther trial is being used as an excuse to attack such rights, rights particularly needed by poor and working people.

Everything about the tragic crime committed against Alex Rackley and its surrounding circumstances was deeply reprehensible. All of the accused, except Bobby Seale, by their own admission were involved to some extent, and George Sams was the main force behind it.

We agree with the Panther Party's own official self-criticism: "The Black Panther Party has to stand in the judgment of the people because in that period of our Party's development, we allowed a Maniac such as George Sams to come into our Party."

The State of Connecticut piled tragedy on tragedy by offering Sams, because he turned informer, the possibility of a lighter sentence, while prosecuting the Panthers on capital charges (such as murder and conspiracy) which could not be proven rather than on charges (such as assault) which the accused, in effect, admitted. The Panther trial was conducted the way it was by the state for political reasons rather than out of any concern for justice for the victim, Alex Rackley.

Political prisoners like the Panthers are abused by the legal system as are all poor people in this society. All are victimized by lengthy imprisonment before trial and attempts at impanelling juries that are biased against them. Light sentences for informers allows their testimony to be manipulated and used by the prosecution against other defendants.

There is one thing, however, vindicated by the trial – *the basic fairness of the American people themselves when that fairness is given an opportunity to operate.* Once the dedicated efforts of the defense had gained something resembling a "jury of peers," the jurors were able to perceive the weaknesses of the state's case. As Huey Newton, Panther founder, said: "The community's problem is the judicial system. It is the judicial system that is the problem, not the people...."

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.
We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need---not what is profitable.
The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

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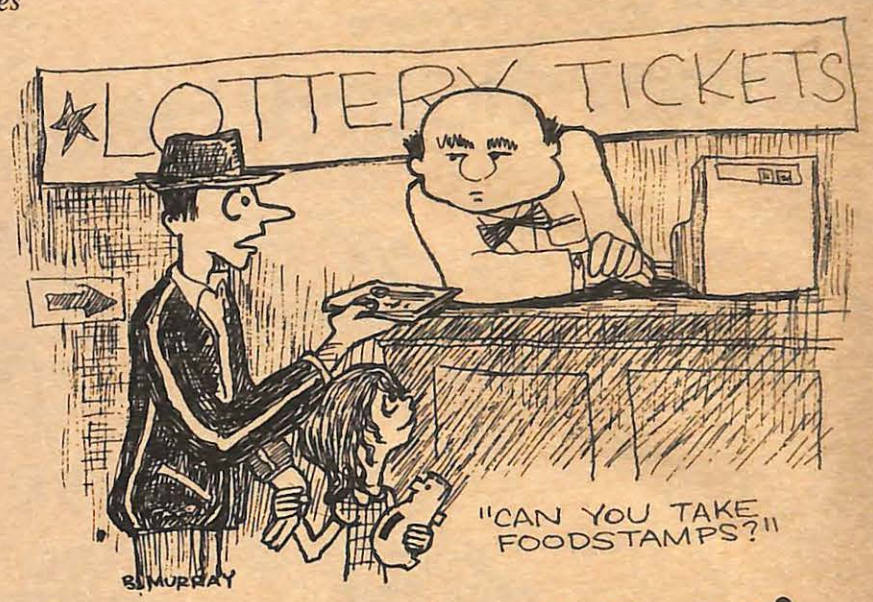


Off-Track Betting? Just Another Tax

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

Pretty soon now, it will be legal to bet on horses and other sports at your friendly neighborhood betting joint. Off-track betting is legal in New York already, and is just around the corner here in Connecticut.

Why, you might ask, is something so long considered "bad" - especially here in New England - now being quickly legalized by the conservative types who run the state legislatures? The legislators don' t want to tax their corporation friends, so they turn to legalized gambling to raise money for the state. It' s nothing more than a gimmick to allow state governments to keep their unfair tax systems going. This is how it works.

State Financial Mess

The Vietnam War, the rising prices charged by the major corporations for their products and the unemployment sweeping the country all combine to plunge state governments into a complete financial mess. The War means that Washington has less money to give to the states. Rising corporation prices mean that the State has to pay more for all it buys. And unemployment means that people make fewer purchases (which cuts down State sales tax receipts) and that more people need State-supported welfare benefits while out of work.

So the states face increased demands of the people just as less money is coming in. What can they do?

"Save the Corporations"

Being conservative and, in most cases, earning their personal livelihoods by serving the major corporations, the governors and state legislators refuse to raise taxes on corporations enough to meet state needs. In Connecticut as elsewhere in America, the politicians try to find new, clever ways to solve their money woes.

One thing they do is lay off state employees. Much of that is going on. Another thing is to raise taxes on individuals, not companies: like Meskill' s increase in the sales tax. However, the word around Connecticut and the nation is that taxpayers are in revolt. They (we) are angry at having to pay more taxes, especially sales taxes which hit low and middle income people more than the rich, who are in a better position to pay.

So imagine the great sigh of relief being heard these days around state legislatures when someone pops up with the new idea of legalized gambling. Here is the ideal politicians' gimmick to squeeze more taxes out of angry taxpayers.

A "Sucker" Public?

The odds in all legalized gambling make it absolutely sure that the state will get *more money from bettors than it pays to* them in winnings. A lot more. But the money the state rakes in does not have to be called what it really is: a tax. Instead, the public "buys" something: the pleasure of betting.

So the middle and low income working people will give the state the extra millions it needs after all. No need for the politicians to tax the corporations. Sure, a few lucky souls will win and the rest of us will keep betting with the hope that one day we too will be in the money. But the bets we make are only taxes by another name.

The moral of the story: gambling is just like a sales tax, hitting middle and poor more than the rich who are in in a better position to pay the tax.

The odds, the losses and the wins, are the same for rich and poor bettor alike. The unfairness of the sales tax is the same as the unfairness of legalized gambling. It' s a tax gimmick whose real purpose is to save Connecticut' s major corporations from the taxes that they are best able to pay and would otherwise have to pay.

The hard truth takes some of the pleasure out of betting.

Open Line

People's Safety Last In Airport Expansion

by Teri Klein

"What do they want to do, kill us first and look into it later? "

An East Haven resident
in **Modern Times** Dec. 1970.

Last week tragedy struck at Tweed New Haven Airport when an Allegheny propjet plane, flying low in foggy weather, crashed into several cottages and claimed 28 lives.

For four years now the peopleof East Haven have fought against the expansion of the airport and the jet service, fearing it to be a threat to the populated areas that surround the airport. After years of documentation of near misses in the courts, a near miss has become a frightening reality.

The exact causes of the accident continue to be investigated. Perhaps, an instrument landing system might have helped avert the crash. Perhaps, it would have occurred anyway.. Failures are possible on planes. Margins of human error are always there.

The main question to the people in East Haven is their own safety. They live there, and they are worried about the future. Will more and bigger jets be added to an already hazardous situation at Tweed, causing possibilities for other bigger disasters?

The solution seems fairly simple to us. If you can't expand an airport into a populated area with safety, DON'T EXPAND!

Women's Liberation

Gonorrhea Difficult to Detect

by Jan Baecker

Gonorrhea, the number one communicable disease in the U. S. (except for the common cold), discriminates against women. Almost all of the men who have "the clad " have very noticeable symptoms, but more than 80 per cent of the women who are infected have *no* early symptoms.

A woman may not suspect that she has gonorrhea --- before the stage when she is liable to serious damage of her reproductive system --- unless she is told by a man who caught the disease from her or possibly gave it to her. This telling often doesn't happen because some think they are protecting women by not letting them know and because a lot of men still go by a double standard which allows them not to give a damn about the women they have sex with.

Even if a woman goes to a doctor to be checked for gonorrhea, she may not find out if she really is infected. It is very difficult to diagnose gonorrhea in a woman, and many private doctors do *not* have the facilities to make a satisfactory test.

The incidence of gonorrhea decreased in the 1950's, after the discovery of antibiotics, such as penicillin. During the past ten years, however, this trend has reversed.

In 1960, the number of cases reported for the City of New Haven (not including adjoining towns) was 368. In 1970, the number was 1768. About one-fourth of these cases (468) were women. Since many cases seen by private doctors are not reported, the actual figures would be much higher.

One out of every thirty women who are examined at the City Family Planning Clinics and approximately six per cent of the patients at the hospital obstetrical-gynecological clinics, are infected. But how many of these cases remain undetected until serious damage has occurred?

Symptoms and Possible Effects

Gonorrhea is caused by gonococcus bacteria, which are transmitted almost exclusively through sexual intercourse. In women, the primary site of infection is the cervix. Occasionally, other sites such as the urethra, vagina and rectum are infected. As the disease progresses, it spreads primarily from the cervix to the fallopian tubes.

Relatively few women have early symptoms. Gonorrhea will *sometimes result in a vaginal discharge, but a small increase in a normally heavy discharge is not easily noticeable. In addition, certain common vaginal infections (trichomonas, yeast, fungus) also cause heavy discharge and can confuse the situation.*

If the gonococci infect the urethra, a woman may experience painful or more frequent urination. But this can be mistaken for a simple bladder infection. If the infection spreads to the tubes, a woman may have pains in her lower abdomen, but these are often passed off as cramps or "stomach aches."

If the tubes are infected, scar tissue formation can result in partial or complete blockage. Once both tubes are blocked, a woman is sterile. Other complications also can occur, the most common of these being a form of arthritis.

Diagnosis and Treatment

For diagnosis of gonorrhea in women, a "smear" (cervical material placed on a slide and examined under a microscope) is not reliable. Many other kinds or organisms can obscure the gonococci; even worse, a few organisms commonly found in women can be mistaken for gonococci.

The diagnosis is much more reliable when a "culture" is done, (the material is allowed to grow under conditions which are selective for gonococci). Even this method, however, will miss about 15 per cent of the cases. Very few private doctors presently have culture facilities in their offices; a smear cannot subsequently be cultured because the bacteria die when they dry.

Only recently, a method has been devised which allows doctors to take a specimen and mail it to a laboratory for culture. A woman who goes to a private doctor to be checked for gonorrhea should definitely make sure that a culture method is used.

Prevention

A woman who is having sex with several persons (or whose partner is) has little way of absolutely avoiding gonorrhea. A man's use of a condom would lower her chances of catching the disease from him (if he has it), but this is not 100 per cent effective.

An increased sense of responsibility of even casual sexual partners toward each other would help. That means that persons who think they have gonorrhea refrain from having sex until they are checked, and that they let any other persons know who might have caught the disease from them or have given it to *them. Of course, this applies mainly to men, since they are usually the ones with noticeable symptoms.*

Otherwise, the best that a woman can do is to have a routine check-up for gonorrhea (and for syphilis as well). The City VD Clinic at One State Street (no appointment necessary) is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10:45 - 12:45, and 3:45 - 4:45, and offers FREE tests and treatment for both gonorrhea and syphilis.

World Affairs

Vet Describes Night under Fire

by Rick Winn

Vietnam Veteran and South Central Student. The events in this story took place at Dong Ha, Vietnam, at 3:00 a.m., May 18, 1967.

The night was peaceful, and the wind had come up, swaying the trees and cooling the balmy Asian climate. The night seemed to envelop me in its acquiesence, and I quickly fell asleep.

Veroom! I left my cot like a rocket and landed on top of the soldier next to me as a shower of orange sparks swirled all around us. We grabbed our helmets and dove behind a small cement building. Sirens and shouts of "Incoming rounds" sounded all over the base. The soldier next to me was saying feverish prayers for God to save him, but I was looking off to the horizon where three orange flames were streaking towards us. As these rockets neared, we could hear their nerve shattering scream. Then there was a moment of silence, and the whole earth erupted, covering us with Asian soil and sending hot chunks of metal, the size of dinner plates, singing over our heads and crashing into our cement backdrop.

At this point I was shivering with fear and clinging for dear life to the soldier next to me. I knew that I was going to die and was insane with fear. However, after a while I began to calm down. I started thinking about my life and all the people I would miss, the plans I would never fulfill and the senselessness of the war. I even decided that I didn't hate the enemy as they were fighting for their country, and I was just a forced mercenary.

In the next forty-five minutes one hundred and fifty 120 mm rockets screamed in, some only fifteen yards away, others hundreds of yards. Then, as suddenly as the attack began, it was over. The air was still and the silence deafening as we crawled back into our cots and tried to sleep.

Thirty people died in that attack, the first of many to come.

Write on

Rent Increase

To the Editors:

A $13.97 rent increase is being imposed on all state assisted moderate public housing. This increase came from Hartford under the directions of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA).

Mr. Edward White, head of the New Haven Housing Authority (HA) says that the HA has had financial difficulty since 1961, but three quarters of the tenants now living in moderate housing were not living there in 1961.

Do we as tenants sit back and let this harsh action take place? Do we as poor people pay this increase when we can hardly feed our families and pay present rents? Should we pay for HA's financial status? Seetings have already been held with our manager, who is also a tenant.

He says if we do accept in increase, to tell HA we would like to pay them $7.00 come September 1, 1971, and $7.00 come September 1, 1972. This will not make it any lighter on our pockets. Inflation sure has its way of taking over; today we fight inflation on food; tomorrow on rent.

The question is, if we do not accept this increase in rent, then what? A meeting is being set up with Ed White which will be open to all tenants, Come out and share your feelings with other tenants who feel the same way you do about this dirty deal.

I as a tenant feel that we as poor people living in poor conditions with little maintenance and proper facilities should not accept this rent increase and that we should take drastic measures to see that this increase does not go through; If a rent strike is the answer, so be it!

Mrs. Elaine Harding,

A concerned tenant from McConaughey Terrace

Paper Exchange

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Last summer I was out in New Haven for a day or two. Now I'm working on a paper in Minneapolis and I'd like to exchange with yours. A copy of Northcountry Press is in the mail to you. Let us know how you like it and also what you're doing now.

Most of us on the staff have full-time jobs, so the paper comes out irregularly--about every three weeks. We're trying to do research into local things, but our staff is smaller than our ideas. We've done some things on Model Cities, day care, local strikes, etc. We try to do critical articles which will move people beyond where they're at, but also encourage them in what they've already accomplished. Most of our own organizing efforts are on workplace situations.

Two people are working with Residents Unite! which is a Model Cities citizens group running candidates for the Model Cities Policy and Planning Committee. The main tenet of their program is that Model Cities should be **controlled** totally by the residents. Another project is a Southside Health Clinic which one person on the staff is working with.

In struggle,
Carol Schilling
Northcountry Press
Box 472
Minneapolis, Minn. 55440

Work with Star

To the Editors:

I think **Modern Times'** coverage of labor and community news is vastly superior to the **Register-Courier's** editorializing by adjective and omission. **Modern Times** could be improved if it had more "visibility" in local and state press organizations, and worked with the **New Haven Star** so that labor and black news would be more interrelated.

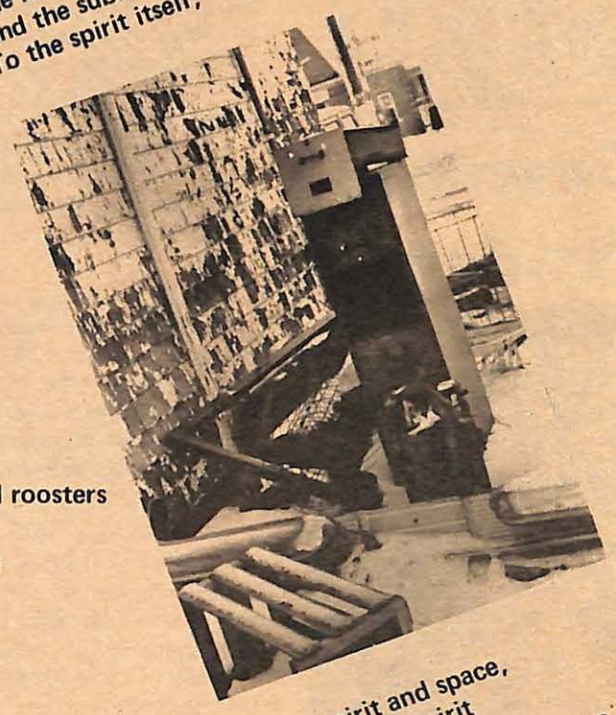
Tom Picton
New Haven

Ed. Note: We have recently begun working with the **New Haven Star.**

AMERICA: THE POLLUTED VISION

Compiled by David Brook

But how does one feel?
One grows used to the weather,
The landscape and that;
And the sublime comes down
To the spirit itself,



The spirit and space,
The empty spirit
In vacant space.
What wine does one drink?
What bread does one eat?

Only the landscape is changed
They still are ranged along the roads
plagued by legionnaires
false windmills and demented roosters
They are the same people
only further from home
on freeways fifty lanes wide
on a concrete continent

spaced with bland billboards
illustrating imbecile illusions of happiness
The scene shows fewer tumbrils
but more maimed citizens
in painted cars
and they have strange license plates
and engines
that devour America

While this America settles in the mold of its vulgarity, heavily
thickening to empire,
And protest, only a bubble in the molten mass, pops and sighs out,
and the mass hardens,

I sadly smiling remember that the flower fades to make fruit, the
fruit rots to make earth.

Out of the mother; and through the spring exultances, ripeness and
decadence; and home to the mother.

You making haste haste on decay: not blameworthy; life is good, be
it stubbornly long or suddenly
A mortal splendor: meteors are not needed less than mountains:
shine, perishing republic.

"next to of course god america i
love you land of the pilgrims' and so forth oh
say can you see by the dawn's early my
country 'tis of centuries come and go
and are no more what of it we should worry
in every language even deafanddumb
thy sons acclaim your glorious name by gorry

by jingo by gee by gosh by gum
why talk of beauty what could be more beautiful than these heroic happy dead
who rushed like lions to the roaring slaughter
they did not stop to think they died instead
then shall the voice of liberty be mute?"

He spoke. And drank rapidly a glass of water

Scenes – left side: Hamilton St. near I-91, by David Brooks; left top: off Grand Ave., by John Hare; center: Hamden European Health Spa, by David Brooks; right top: North Haven Jerry Lewis Cinem A by David Brooks; left bottom: cor. Whalley and Orchard, by David Brooks; right bottom: Grand Ave. near Hamilton St., by Nick Coe; right side: Dixwell Ave. near Hamden Town Hall, by Les Corey, Jr.

Poems – left side: from Lawrence Ferlinghetti's 'A Coney Island of the Mind'; left top: from Wallace Stevens' 'The American Sublime'; center: e. e. cummings' " "next to of course god america " right top: from Ezra Pound's 'Hugh Selwyn Mauberly'; left bottom: from Robinson Jeffers' 'Shine, Perishing Republic'; right bottom: from William Carlos Williams' 'Paterson'; right side: from T. S. Eliot's "The Rock"

ED VISION

Compiled by David Brooks and Peter O'Connell

"next to of course god america i
love you land of the pilgrims' and so forth oh
say can you see by the dawn's early my
country 'tis of centuries come and go
and are no more what of it we should worry
in every language even deafanddumb
thy sons acclaim your glorious name by gorry

by jingo by gee by gosh by gum
why talk of beauty what could be more beau-
tiful than these heroic happy dead
who rushed like lions to the roaring slaughter
they did not stop to think they died instead
then shall the voice of liberty be mute?"

He spoke. And drank rapidly a glass of water

th Haven Jerry Lewis Cinem A
Town Hall, by Les Corey, Jr.
f course god america * right top:
ide: from T. S. Eliot's "The Rock"

The age demanded an image
Of its accelerated grimace,
Something for the modern stage,
Not, at any rate, an Attic grace;
Not, not certainly, the obscure reveries
Of the inward gaze;

Better mendacities
Than the classics in paraphrase!
The "age demanded" chiefly a mould in plaster,
Made with no loss of time,
A prose kinema, not, not assuredly, alabaster
Or the "sculpture" of rhyme.

Though you have shelters and institutions,
Precarious lodgings while the rent is paid,
Subsiding basements where the rat breeds
Or sanitary dwellings with numbered doors
Or a house a little better than your neighbour's;

When the Stranger says: "What is the meaning of this city?
Do you huddle close together because you love each other?"
What will you answer? "We all dwell together
To make money from each other"? or "This is a community"?
And the Stranger will depart and return to the desert.

What
irritation of offensively red brick is this,
red as poor-man's flesh? Anachronistic?
The mystery
of streets and back rooms —
wiping the nose on sleeves, come here
to dream . .

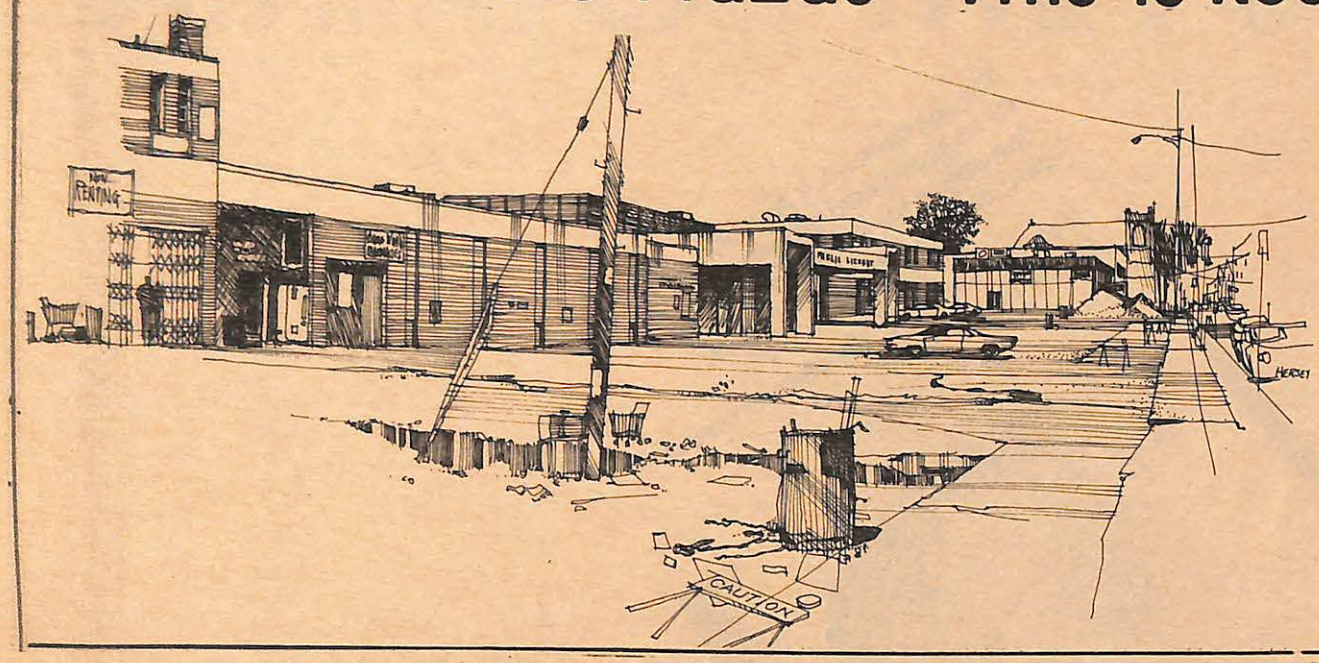
Tenement windows, sharp edged, in which
no face is seen — though curtainless, into
which no more than birds and insects look or
the moon stares, concerning which they dare
look back, by times.

It is the complement exact of vulgar streets,
a mathematic calm, controlled, the architecture
mete, sinks there, lifts here . .
the same blank and staring eyes.

Those Invisible Plazas—This is Redevelopment?

The Urban Seen

by Bill and Shoshana Hersey



The qualities of specialness and urbanity evoked by such recent New Haven project-names as "Trade Union Plaza" and "Dixwell Plaza" (above) turn out to be largely illusory at the actual sites - both barren expanses of concrete and asphalt. The City Fathers will say about the post-riot appearance of the latter (New Haven's show-piece slum revitalization project) that "it just goes to show". One hopes that they will soon learn that you cannot expect people-any people-to love and care for that which they find humiliating and alienating to begin with.

Next Issue: The Brighter Side

Larry Levine. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

Youths Continue 'Development Walk' in Variety of New Forms for Service

by Steve Latz
of the Walk for Development

Sunday, May 23, saw over 450 New Haven area young people set out from the Green on the 30-mile Walk for Development. Over 150 of us completed the entire route.

Each of us got a sponsor who agreed to pay a certain amount for each mile we walked. It is estimated that more than $5,000 will be collected as a result.

The money will be divided between four programs: the New Haven Free *Food Council, the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Quaker Service Vietnam, and the work of an advocate community organizer in the Spanish-speaking community, under the auspices of Junta for Progressive Action and Christian Community Action.*

With collection of funds and organizational details almost wrapped up, our Walk group is looking ahead to new activities. A weekly seminar is being planned for this summer.

One intangible benefit of the Walk for Development was its effect upon the group of fifty-some people who helped to organize it. The Walk caused them to look inside themselves and begin to question their personal and social values, as well as their political beliefs. We hope the seminar will be an extension of that process.

Focus on Racism

Conducted under the guidance of Richard Israel of Christian Community Action, the seminar will focus on racism as part of the white identity. Special emphasis will be given to institutions in our society that help to perpetuate racism — the political system, the economic system, organized religion, the family, and especially the educational system.

We also hope to do some evaluation of present high school textbooks. The seminar will deal with ways our group might take action to change present curricula, or at least to supplement it where inadequacies are found.

A sense of both frustration and fulfillment marked the culmination of over two-and-a-half month's effort. Fulfillment, because everything went so well on Walk day. Frustration, because our numbers were so few.

We have spent much time asking ourselves why. The reasons include poor publicity and ineffective grass roots organization in some of the high schools. The idea of the Walk itself also alienated *many who felt too sophisticated to participate.* Others were busy with proms or exams – they just couldn't find time.

The last reason for the small turnout, however, is the one which causes frustration and anger on our part. Many people wanted to walk with us on May 23, but could not because their parents forbade them to go.

We feel we must speak of this fear that exists among parents, especially those in the suburbs. Ironic it is, indeed, that after editorial endorsements from **The New Haven Register** and **Channel 8-TV**, we could not succeed in convincing some parents that we were worthwhile.

Watt Not a What-Not

New Ratings Pushed

by Art Fleischner

When is a watt not a watt? When one watt is judged on instantaneous power, and and the other is judged on continuous power.

Sound confusing? That't exactly the idea manufacturers have in mind when they produce sound equipment.

A 60 watt amplifier could produce a lot of power for some sounds at mid-range, but very little power for high or low frequency sounds. It could also be cheap to produce. On the other hand, a 30 watt amplifier for the same price could give 30 watts of power at all sound frequencies.

Over 175 consumers and 100 retailers throughout the state drew up a proposed regulation. Larry Levine of Audio Showcase on Whalley Avenue took the proposal to Washington, D.C., and read it at a public hearing before the Federal Trade Commission(FTC).

Clarification for Consumer

The proposed Uniform Rating System is an attempt to clarify for the consumer what is meant by power and distortion ratings.

"It looks like the proposal will go into effect in 1972," said Levine. "The Audio Engineer Society and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers started work on this in 1968.

"When this system goes into effect, all the manufacturers will have to use the same rating scale. So when a person buys an amplifier with 60 watts of power, they will know whether that is continuous power or just the power when the machine is turned on. It will always be one or the other.

"The same is true of the distortion ratings. People should know that the amount of variation on each amplifier is measured by the same standards."

Hopefully the new Uniform Rating System will end all this and we'll all know what's what.

'Long Hot Summer' Begins

Continued from page 1

such programs. Last summer, hundreds of teenagers were given summer employment under the SWEP program. This summer, there will be no such program. This means hundred of teen-agers will have nothing to do this summer but hang around."

Roger Everson, director of the Hill Neighborhood Corp., described the cuts as the administration's "way of punishing the inner city--not many people in the city supported Meskill."

In a series of interviews last week, several community program leaders told **Modern Times** they are very doubtful about the survival of some key programs if the budget is cut.

Johnston (of Dwight Neighborhood Corp.) cited DCA's plans to drop funds for NARCO, the Dwight Community Health Center, and several other health programs. DCA has insisted that the programs can be picked up by the state Department of Health, but the Department of Health says it has neither the money nor the experience to run them.

Johnston also expressed anger at the way constant money disputes force programs "to concentrate more on getting funds than delivering services."

Self-Fulfilling Prophesies

"What Meskill has been doing since he came in is creating self-fulfilling prophesies. He says most summer programs don't work, then he takes away their money and makes it impossible for them to work," said Jonathan Waxman, a Legal Aid lawyer who has been lobbying in Hartford for an increased community affairs budget.

One of the programs that is already dead is the Fair Haven Betterment Summer Program, which took neighborhood kids to state parks and other places for 25 cents each. Fran Lostritto, a co-director of the program, says it helped "families who can't afford regular camps, but can't qualify for free camps."

Now, she says, "There's really nothing to do this summer in Fair Haven so kids will just hang around."

But according to others, they may not just hang around.

"Let's face it, summer programs are riot insurance. The governor apparently needs a reminder of the situation four or five years ago," said Waxman.

Speakers at the press conference also stressed the need for unity and the importance of their programs in the community.

Everson added, "We've always depended on outside help, but we can't depend on that -- we've got to make our own strength in the inner city."

The press conference also heard statements of support from John Wilhelm (representing Local 35, now striking Yale); Tim Craine, (representing the New Haven Federation of Teachers); Marcos Ocasio (of the Spanish Junta); Tony Proto (of Project Enough); and two local politicians, Hank Parker and Robert Oliver.

Sam Scabs For the King

"Sam" Chauncy, Jr. Director of Admissions and Financial Aid, cutting the grass at Brewster Mansion during the Yale strike. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

Yale Breaks Oil Blockade

Special to Modern Times

With the help of the courts and the police, Yale University won one skirmish with Local 35. The oil blockade of the University 's power plants was broken with the threat of a court injunction and the arrest of 17 persons. However, the battle goes on.

The concentrated worker-student picket of the power plants forced Yale to shut off hot water, heat, air conditioning and other facilities on both the main campus and on Science Hill.

As the weeks without oil wore on, the Yale Administration became increasingly concerned that the strike activity might disturb the calm and tranquil atmosphere required for a successful Graduation and a money-making Alumni Weekend. Perhaps even more embarrassing for Yale would be forcing parents and alumni to take cold showers.

Yale Asks Help

Unable to break the blockade with its "own" police force, Yale called on the State of Connecticut to solve its labor problems. On May 27 Yale asked the Connecticut Superior Court to grant an injunction ordering Yale workers to stop obstructing access to "Yale Property".

This places Local 35 in a bind. Not only was the union faced with Yale's immense power and resources but also with the threat of state intervention to break the strike. To avoid the injunction the union leadership agreed to allow oil deliveries into the power plants.

Fighting the injunction in court would be difficult because the laws of Connecticut consistently favor management. Resisting an injunction on the picket line was also senseless since the union's modest treasury could be emptied by heavy fines. Therefore the only choice available was a settlement which prevented the injunction yet still permitted picketing to continue, although under the "supervision of the New Haven Police."

One worker said that whatwas needed was "three hundred workers and students on the picket line". Another worker explained that the Union had to agree to let the oil in because Yale "had the Union coming and going." Other workers said that the union had to protect itself by publicly stating that it would block the oil but that the union really wanted its strikers to do their best to keep the oil out.

Picketing Continues

Despite the agreement picketing continued at the power plants. On Sunday May 30, one member of Local 35, one New Haven woman and fifteen students were arrested for allegedly blocking Yale's attempt to bring oil into the Ashmun Street Power Plant.

At about 5:30 A.M. Yale's oil truck made its first delivery of the day. It was raining, and although some of the pickets had been there all night there were not enough people on the line to dissuade Luther Thomas, referred to as "superscab", from driving through the picket line and making two deliveries.

By 6:30 A.M. picket reinforcements had arrived but when Thomas returned he had reinforcements too--Chief of Police Biagio DeLieto and his cast of twenty New Haven Police union busters.

The Journal-Courier reported that those arrested had "fallen limp." One student fell limp when he received a stomach blow from a billy club, but most walked to the paddy wagon of their own volition.

It soon became apparent to those present that police were under orders to arrest students only. If they mistakenly grabbed a worker he was immediately let go. One worker was grabbed and after being released he rejoined the picket line. Then he was grabbed a second time by a different cop and finally arrested.

The seventeen seek to have all charges dropped since they feel their arrests were not for criminal actions. They risk a maximum sentence of 5 years and/or a $500 fine.

West Haven Teachers Support Yale Strikers

by Stan Heller

The executive council of the West Haven Federation of Teachers has voted to send $25 to the Yale strikers and to sponsor a collection for them in all West Haven schools.

It authorized the distribution of several leaflets explaining why Local 35 is on strike and why West Haven teachers should help.

One leaflet has been distributed already. It discusses Yale' s attitude toward its employees in this manner: *"The hypocrisy of Yale is infuriating. It pretends to be the great protector of the poor and underprivileged. Yet when it comes down to paying decent wages and guaranteeing jobs to its own workers, Yale refuses. It hides behind slick paternalistic publicity and uses its brute power to crush its workers' union."*

The West Haven Federation' s drive is interesting because it is a case where a so-called "white collar" union is extending aid to a "blue collar" local. Too often in the past white collar and blue collar people have been divided and distrustful.

Workers Upset Yale Ceremony

Continued from Page 1.

In the confrontation with the Yale Commencement Procession which followed, one worker, Domenic Franco, was hospitalized by club-wielding New Haven Police, and Yale workers Helen Piascik, John Esposito, and William Belevich were arrested, along with Sirabella, Father Groppi, Bruce Thomas of National Welfare Rights, and Dabid Ifshin , head of the National Students Association.

Workers Confront Cops

Many workers scolded the more than 100 police on the line, reminding them that it was they, the workers, who paid them with their taxes, and not taxfree Yale. The demonstration continued as the workers, often with Local 35 President Bill Blackwood, Pat Guarino, and Roy Dulac carrying an American flag in the lead, "greeted" the crowd exiting from the Commencement at Phelps Gate. They were joined here by many sympathetic students.

The strikers and their supporters sang constantly, mixing old union songs like "Solidarity Forever," and "We Shall Not Be Moved," with songs of the Freedom Movement, like "This Little Light of Mine."

After hearing George Wylie, of the National Welfare Rights Organization, and Al Evanoff, of National Council of Distributive Workers of America, (YNFAC's national) the demonstrators proceeded to the New Haven Lawn Club, where West German Chancellor Willy Brandt was speaking.

Brandt, head of the working-class based German Social Democratic Party, had been warned by the union that he "better make the right decision" about speaking at the Yale graduation. Apparently he at least half-heard, because although he crossed the picket line under heavy guard to accept an honorary degree at the Commencement, he did not give a speech there as planned.

A.F.T. faculty at UConn join strikers picketing Brewster. (M-T photo by Cookie Polan)

Still singing, the demonstrators then took over the streets as they marched back down Whitney and around Yale to a final rally on the Green.

The day's demonstrations are planned to continue at full force during the upcoming Reunion Weekend, which , said Sirabella, are traditionally spectacles of "drunkenness, overeating, and over-indulgence of all kinds." The union vowed to "continue and accelerate our protest against Kingman Brewster and his efforts to use all of Yale's tremendous power to crush our union, no matter what sacrifices we may have to make."

The day afterwards, Vincent Sirabella hailed the demonstration as a "great victory." He said, "It was the struggle of little people, mostly middle-aged, very average American types, who had never before participated in a protest of any kind, triumphing over Kingman Brewster and all his Yale power."

Charging Brewster with having "literally turned Yale into an armed fortress," Sirabella also attacked the media for creating the impression of violence on the part of the demonstrators. "There was not a single reported incident of violence by any participant in the demonstration."

Turn Toward Militancy

The turn toward more militant tactics came after members of Local 35 visited Wesleyan University and the University of Connecticut where Yale President Kingman Brewster was speaking on June 6 and 7. George Wylie, head of the National Welfare Rights Organization, who was due to receive an honorary degree at Wesleyan, insisted that Local 35 strikers be allowed inside the Commencement exercises, where they confronted Brewster with their presence throughout his speech.

The decision to disrupt the Yale Commencement was made by the membership without a dissenting vote in a meeting attended by more than 800 of the 1150 members of the union at Wilbur Cross High School on Friday, June 11. The members heard Vincent Sirabella outline the impasse in negotiations and promise to lead the demonstration even if he were "clobbered and clubbed to the ground."

They were also led in song by Bruce Thomas, who urged the strikers to "pick up a book of labor history" and "find out about your father's fight, and your grandfather's fight."

Urging solidarity in the upcoming demonstrations, he said, "You didn't always have labor unions, you didn't always have a labor meeting hall....Somebody had to go to jail, somebody had to die."

Rte. 34 Hearing

A Board of Aldermen's hearing on the resolution introduced by Joe Bartlett calling for a halt to the State's plans to extend Route 34 beyond its present terminus at York St. will be held June 30 at 7:30 p.m. in the Hall of Records, 200 Orange St. The Transportation Committee of the Connecticut legislature is presently deadlocked on the issue and failed to report out a bill either for or against the highway following its hearing April 16. If you have any questions or would like to stop the 12-lane highway permanently, call Laurie Joseph, 772-0550 days, 865-0488 evenings.

Urban Family Relocation Is Only People Removal

by Phillip St. George

Relocating Families: The New Haven Experience 1965 - 1966, by Alvin Mermin, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Washington, D.C., 1970, pp.XVIII, 138, Free.

Alvin Mermin, who served as the Director of the Family Relocation Office from 1956 to 1966, has written what must be considered the official policy statement on relocation in New Haven during the first ten years of the Lee administration, **Relocating Families: The New Haven Experience.**

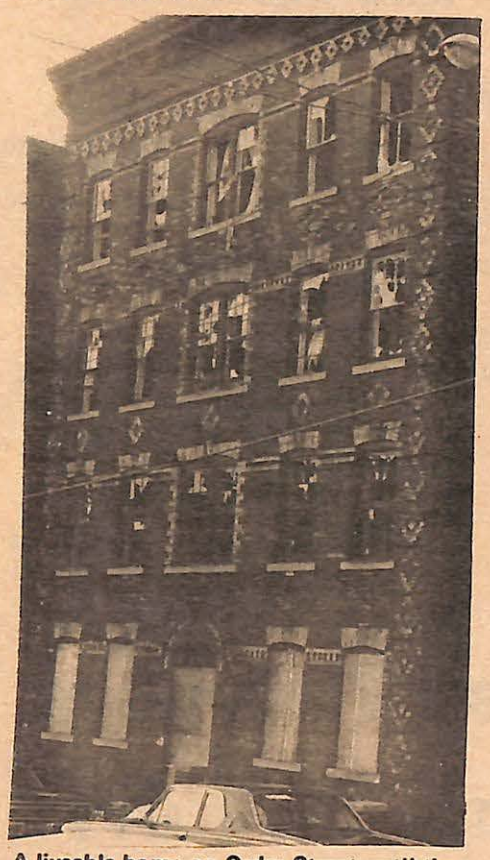
As Director of the Relocation Office, Mermin was best able to gather facts pertaining to the relocating of families from the now famous project areas of Oak Street, State Street, Church Street, and Wooster Square because he dealt with those facts every day. Yet it would be a mistake to assume that Mermin's book is either accurate in the statistics presented or truthful in its point of view, for one surely cannot divorce Mr. Mermin from the administration he served, and in fact the author rather consistently praises both Mayor Lee and the planning that would "eliminate slums" and "help the city renew itself."

It is not surprising, then, that when one examines the statistics that Mr. Mermin does present they are often either incomplete or misleading. The best example of this is found in his characterization of the Oak Street project area; a "neighborhood so badly deteriorated that the redevelopment plan for the area called for total demolition of all structures.

Facts Confirm Fears

Mermin says that all 886 families on Oak Street were "relocated." But by the time he completes his analysis, 735 of *the original 886 families remain unaccounted for, either because they didn't like public housing or public housing didn't like them. Yet Mermin's tables calmly tell us that 3,000 persons were* "relocated." There is no further discussion by Mermin about Oak Street's relocation. No tables of where they went. At the very best, his entire book is open to question, his tables and figures for Oak Street are more than slightly shady, and his "facts" seem to confirm what so many New Haven residents feared actually occurred on Oak Street; dispersal of people for a highway and a more profitable downtown.

The book reeks of propaganda for the Lee administration in other ways as well.



A liveable home on Cedar Street until the city took it for redevelopment. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

Not only does the author find ways to justify the mass clearance of people on nearly every page, but he tries to do a Madison Avenue—type selling job for the Relocation Office too. He spends many pages describing the administrative difficulties of relocation but devotes only two pages to dispel a number of so-called assumptions and misconceptions ("Urban Renewal is Negro Removal", "People are Moved from one Slum to another...")

And at all too many points Mermin shows the attitudes that we have come to *associate with the "renewal" of the Lee era. Of a certain potential relocatee he writes, "Mrs. D. greeted me with "Oh, so you're from the city? I've been waiting for you! Tell me, when are you going to stop knocking down buildings? This is terrible!" Then she let loose a tirade of pent-up antagonism to the mayor, to redevelopment, and to anyone connected with it. Ten minutes later, when it was all "off her chest" we were "friends"*

For too long now, the people of New Haven have been treated like children having temper tamtrums. Mr. Mermin's book is just another example of this attitude and his facts are often fraudulent. The difference is that we are no longer fooled by it.

Unionists Demand Work

by Bill Morico
New Haven participant in the Conference

Groups are now forming all over the country to organize the unemployed and draft legislative bills to improve the economic conditions for jobless and underemployed workers. This two-pronged attack on unemployment is the result of the National Action of Jobs and Unemployment held in Washington, D. C., May 22 and 23.

Six delegates from Connecticut, including two from The New Haven Concerned Trade Unionists participated in the conference. We were all inspired and vowed to go back home to implement the programs approved through building mass support.

The main legislative proposal approved at the conference would establish an Employment and Reconstruction Administration (ERA) to rebuild the urban and rural slums and tackle environmental problems. Ernie DeMaio, General Vice-President of The United Electrical Workers showed the necessity for such a program when he pointed out that 17% of white youth and 38% of black youth are unemployed.

First Priority

First priority under the ERA is to build 15 million units of modern low-cost housing and new schools, hospitals and daycare centers. Workers needed to build these facilities would be hired from the neighborhoods to be rebuilt. Some paid training would be provided.

ERA stipulates that initial funding of $20 billion, rising to $40 billion after two years, would come from the rich, from the corporations, and from diversion of military expenditures. They hope to get the money by getting legislation passed which would eliminate income tax loopholes for these groups.

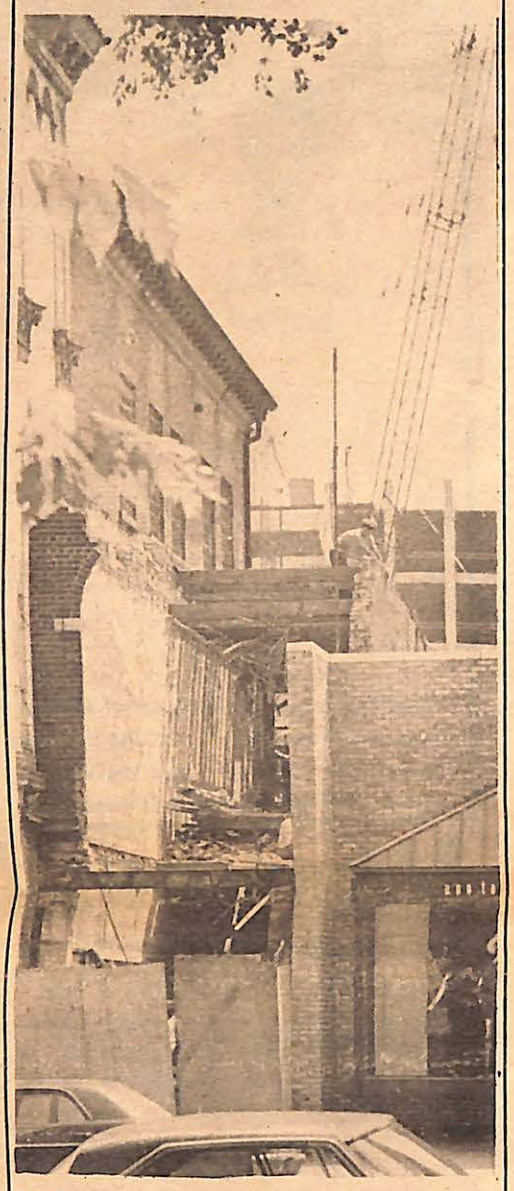
"Army for People"

The necessity of workers and unemployed of all ethnic groups to work together was stressed throughout the conference. Carl Farris, labor coordinator of The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) told how racism helps to divide workers. He pointed out that "the masses of people were not responsible for racism, but those in power who exploited all people were."

Bruce Thomas, representing The National Welfare Rights Organization, (NWRO) urged a broad coalition of labor unions, jobless, and welfare recipients "to build an army of people who are about people." He also demanded that workers and jobless be given adequate compensation just like big business in hard times.

The conference was called by the National Coordinating Committee for Trade Union Action and Democracy, (TUAD) and co-sponsored by SCLC and NWRO. Representatives numbered 325 and came from 112 unions, 29 rank and file caucuses and 91 other organizations. They came from 20 states and included blacks, Chicanos and Indian workers and many unemployed.

Danish Pastry Store Creamed



The warm, clean, popular coffeeshop Danish Pastry with the fine, inexpensive coffee and pastry and quick, pleasant service has been torn down to make a connection to the Crown St. Parking Garage so that more traffic can be poured into the Chapel Crown area. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

the Ski Hut INC.
New Haven, Ct.
15 Whitney Ave.
865-1659

Here's How to Make Date Bread

1 cup wholewheat flour
1/2 cup powdered milk
1/2 tsp. sea salt
1 lb. dates, well chopped
1/2 cup honey
1/2 cup oil
4 eggs or two (separated)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 lb. chopped nuts

Mix all dry ingredients and dates, blend oil and honey and egg yolks and vanilla and add to dry ingredients. Then add nuts. Beat egg whites till sort of stiff and fold in. Bake at 350 degrees for one hour. Variations of mine are to use only 2 eggs because it's cheaper and oatmeal for all or part of the flour. Another is to leave out the eggs, honey, and use water or fruit juice instead of powdered milk but two cups of flour and 1 cup of oil and 2 teaspoons vanilla would be needed for a nice loaf. It's mostly dates and nuts and if you find it too expensive just cut down on those proportions to what looks good to you.

—Liberation News Service

Don't Swallow Swordfish!

by Virginia Walbot
Modern Times Staff

Mercury thermometers are an easy way to measure the temperature and now mercury pollution in fish is a sure-fire indicator of the decay of our environment.

Early this month the Food and Drug Administration warned the public to stop eating swordfish because more than 90% of samples tested by the agency contained excessive amounts of mercury.

The hazards of mercury are severe. Damage is usually permanent and there is **no known treatment other than prevention.** In Japan, more than 168 illnesses and 52 deaths were reported during the 1950's from consumption of mercury-contaminated fish. In the 1960's mercury poisoninghas usually come from consuming grains which have been treated with a mercury compound to prevent the growth of fungus. People have died from eating treated seeds and recently three children in New Mexico sustained severe brain damage after eating pork from pigs fed mercury-treated seed grain.

Symptoms of Mercury Poisoning

Metallic mercury usually attacks the liver and kidneys, but in ordinary exposures this compound does not remain in the body long enough to accumulate to serious levels.

Methylmercury, created from metallic mercury by the action of aquatic bacteria, can accumulate in the central nervous system since it remains in the body for months. Toxic amounts can accumulate even with low daily dosage.

Symptoms of methylmercury poisoning in man include loss of vision, hearing, coordination, and intellectual ability. Some cases of congenital (present at the birth of a baby) damage have been reported in infants born to mothers who were exposed to large doses of methylmercury during pregnancy.

Where Does Mercury Come From

Man's careless use of mercury (also called "quicksilver") for the last century in agriculture, mining, and manufacturing is resulting in a mercury-laden water system. Mercury in our lakes, estuaries, and marshes enters the food chain as it is converted to even more poisonous methylmercury by microorganisms, then taken up by small animals and fish, finally reaching birds and man who receive a concentrated dose from their food supply.

The mercury content of fossil fuels - petroleum and fuel oil - contributes an equivalent amount of mercury to the atmosphere when it is burned. This airborne mercury is carried throughout the world before it "falls-out" on the land and oceans.

Surprisingly most of the mercury in the open oceans is from natural sources.

Man's input is polluting the lakes, streams and salt marshes where most of our food from the aquatic environment is gathered and adding an extra burden in the ocean.

Fish Caught Years Ago Just As Dangerous

Fish from the open seas like tuna and swordfish were apparently just as dangerous to man 90 years ago as today as far as mercury poisoning. Samples from preserved museum specimens show excessive mercury and methylmercury levels.

This does not change the public health hazard of mercury poisoning, it just makes us reflect why the danger was not discovered sooner. Mercury poisoning was not investigated until a small laboratory in upstate New York began testing canned tuna fish for metallic poisoning a few years ago.

The lab was shocked to find excessive mercury in nearly 25% of the samples tested. The Food and Drug agency stepped in at this point and began a full-scale investigation of mercury contamination in seafood products. The result: no more swordfish and an increased awareness of the havoc man has wrecked on his environment.

People Cannot Live By White Bread Alone!

by Sam Vaughn
A Yale Anthropology-Ecology Student

How many of you ate a piece of white bread today? or maybe a biscuit made from white flour? Taste good? How nutritious was it? Thirty to forty per cent of our calories come from grains. What happens in the processing?

Bread, for instance. Wheat is made up of three parts: the outer seed coat or *bran*, the living and growing part or *germ*, and the starchy center. In milling, the bran and germ are removed. These contain over 25 vital nutrients, which are discarded. The remainder is mostly starch, which is then bleached and made into flour.

Around 1940, the flour companies began adding iron and three synthetic B vitamins (thiamin, niacin and riboflavin) to the flour. Take out 25 nutrients, give back four, and call it "enriched."

Poor people everywhere tend to have high starch diets. White bread is cheap and it fills you up, but it's little better for you than laundry starch. In a recent study, one group of rats was fed white bread, and another was fed whole wheat bread. After three months, most of those fed white bread were dead; the other group was all still healthy.

Deficiencies And Diseases

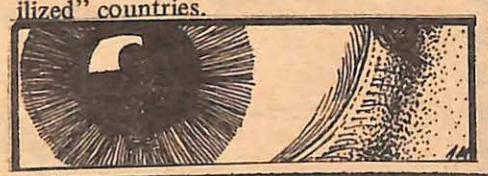
One of the most serious deficiencies in a high-starch diet is B vitamins. There are over 15 B vitamins – all essential for health. B vitamins occur together in food and work together in the body. Whole-grain bread gives you all B vitamins; "enriched" white bread gives you three. Deficiencies in them can cause many of the degenerative diseases such as heart and stomach ailments, high blood pressure, birth defects, arthritis, as well as fatigue and irritability.

A word of caution: a lot of bread that looks like whole wheat is actually made from white flour that has been dyed brown. Watch out – and read the list of ingredients.

Rotten Diet

The information most of us have been given about food isn't worth a damn, and for a very good reason: food processing makes money. Almost all nutritional research is funded by the food companies. They aren't likely to support research that questions the value of processed foods. Advertising makes millions for Kraft and Pillsbury, but leaves most Americans with a pretty rotten diet.

Don't forget that the degenerative diseases mentioned above have been on the increase. An we still have one of the highest infant mortality rates among "Civilized" countries.



Book Review

The Grubbag Cookbook: Food for the Spirit

by Lynn Padwe

THE GRUBBAG by Ita Jones. Random House Publishers: New York, 1971. A Vintage Paperback (V456), 258pp, $1.95.

"The revolution will kill us if we don't widen our vision," writes Ita Jones in **The Grubbag**, a new and unconventional cookbook which originally began as a food column carried by Liberation News Service. It is an unusual admixture of poetic and philosophical thought, views supporting the revolution, slice-of-life photographs, and inexpensive recipes ranging from winter salads, Christmas soups, Yam Curry, flowers in foods, to pumpkin bread and aphrodisiac delights. Jones suggests foods for every spirit, every season, and for different places – even for hitchhiking on the open road.

Outlining ways of staying fit while living off the land, Jones attempts to penetrate the nature of nature, and shows how cooking and foods are interrelated and intertwined with mental health, love, and happiness. In her foreword she writes, "I sit here in my overstuffed chair imagining that you and I could talk in a light, tilting dream, under the shade of an old rustling tree, about just things." Many of these "things" are indeed worth pondering.

Jones says:

"The population of the richest country in the world does not know how to eat.... Americans eat as though the object of eating is to fill a pink box called Stomach. If they thought for one moment that every cell of flesh and brain depends on food, they wouldn't consume the mountains of garbage they do."

"What fascination can the desert hold, with its sparse carpet of life and ancient changing sands, but that of the mind? A long history has been stolen or erased... This has been the land of the abstract... What is real here now is hunger and the phantom mushroom cloud."

"Movement, change, and growth are the only way out of darkness, personally and collectively."

By integrating easy-to-prepare recipes with reflections about the Vietnam War, Eastern religions, children, chauvinism, and "heads" heading for the mountains, Ita Jones adds a new flavor – forgotten by many – to cooking and daily living.

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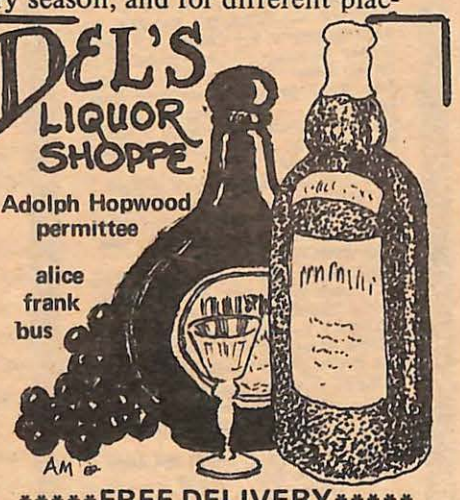
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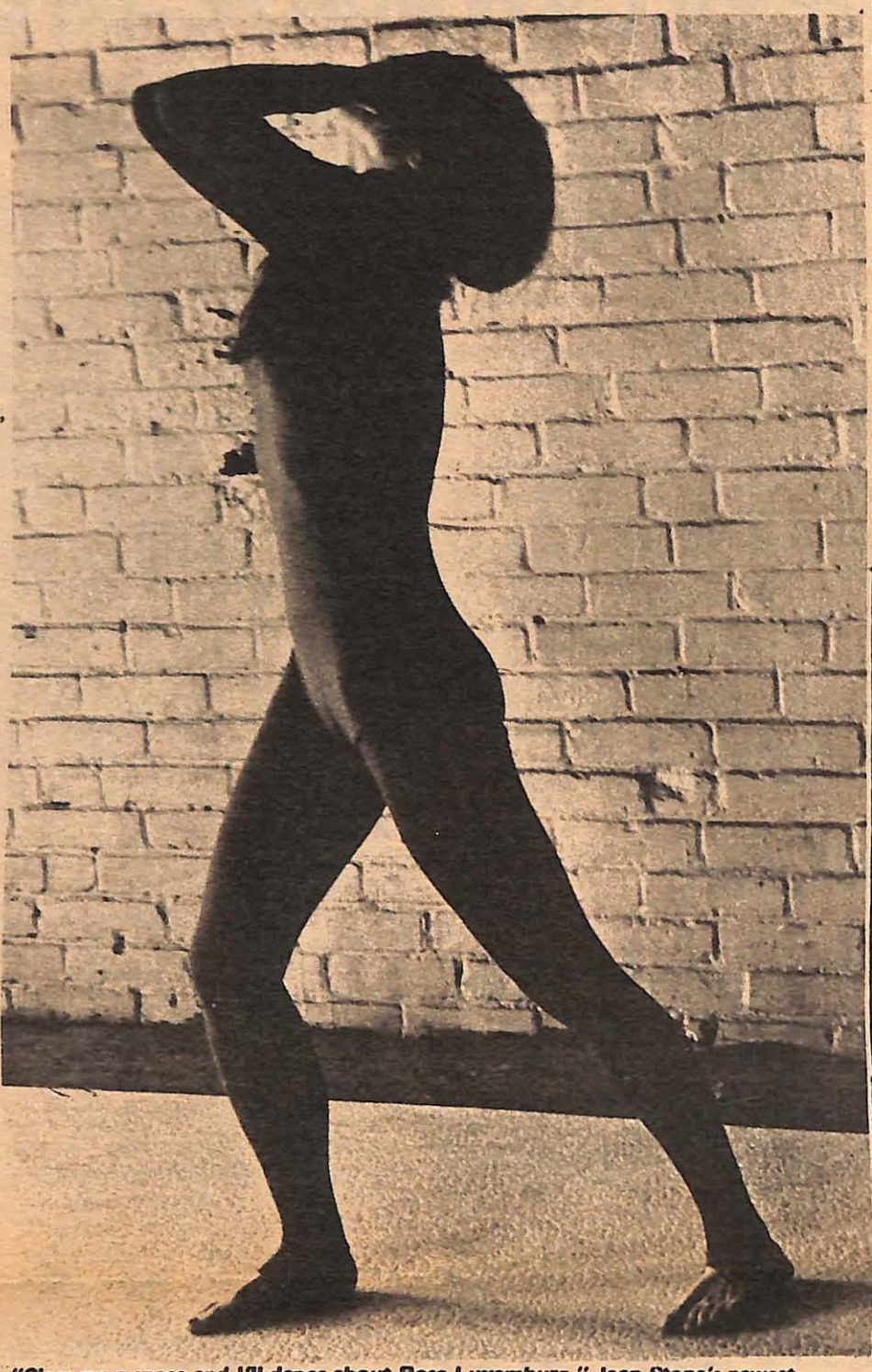
Dancer Clears Space for Thoughts

by Joan Stone

New Haven Political Dancer

Editorial note: In the past few years Joan Stone has danced for Connecticut audiences about the human costs of urban renewal and the presures on women to define themselves by the things they buy "Downtown." The premiere on May 15 of her latest dance, "Clear me a Space and I'll Dance about Rosa Luxemburg," was very enthusiastically received. She will perform again Thursday evening, June 17 at 9 P.M. at the Exit Coffee House, 425 College St.



"Clear me a space and I'll dance about Rosa Luxemburg," Joan Stone's newest dance at the Exit. (M-T phot by Virginia Blaisdell)

A few days after the premiere of my new dance work "Clear me a space and I'll dance about Rosa Luxemburg," Liz Henderson of *ModernTimes* handed me a list of questions and comments that my performance had generated in her mind:

- Why dance about Rosa Luxemburg?
- What does it mean to link your dancing so closely with politics?
- Some of your earlier dances were direct propaganda pieces, for example, "When the landlord left..." was used in the fight against urban renewal in New Haven. Rosa Luxemburg is not political in this sense. How then?
- What were the lines you quoted from Woody Guthrie and Bertolt Brecht?
- Why did you do your performance as a benefit for Catherine Roraback?
- What kind of audience do you want to dance for?
- How can dance affect an audience?
- *Can you talk about the meaning of involving the audience within a totally choreographed piece as you do in "Growing"?*
- Sometimes you do formal dance steps, at other times ordinary gestures. How do you explain such a dance vocabulary?
- Sensuality, strength, weakness, frustration, anger, girlishness, peevishness, militancy, grace, distortion, control, loss of control, passion - are you aware of expressing all these qualities?
- Why do you dance solo?
- Why no music?
- Why no theatrical devices like lighting or costumes?
- Why do you call your works "dances against comfort"?

To me this list of questions and comments adds up to the best review a dancer could ever hope for. How wonderful for a member of the audience to leave a performance thinking about Rosa Luxemburg, Catherine Roraback, Woody Guthrie, and Bertolt Brecht; asking questions about the relationship between politics and art; pondering the choices made by one dancer; trying to assess the exchange between dancer and audience; mulling over the range of human strengths and weaknesses.

Recently I went to the ballet at Lincoln Center - a dazzling performance - light, color, sound, endless movement - everything lovely, perfect, under control.

When I left the theatre, Ninth Avenue looked even worse than usual. A siren blared. An ambulance pulled up to Roosevelt Hospital. A stretcher was wheeled to the emergency entrance. The ambulance screamed off on another call.

I was too numb to care. No questions. I had just been bombarded with answers for 2½ hours. Lincoln Center couldn't be wrong. It must be the street - it must be life that's wrong...Or else, that performance was a lie!

B.C. BEYOND CIVILIZATION B.C.

There's a new community forming around experimentation with judo as a means of exposing property to a regular test of sovereignty. The community is built on the aboriginal premise of vulnerability to nature's rhythms. The people already engaged in the experiment believe that a civilized-aboriginal society is the only culture capable of bringing men and women into equal contact with the rhythms of nature, thereby eliminating sexism. They also believe that the culture with a built-in struggle is best able to survive the Seventies, and is best capable of aiding significantly in very specific ways the cause of social justice. For details, contact:
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SUNDAY — "SCHLITZ SALUTE TO THE BLUES": Ray Charles, B.B. King, Allmen Brothers, T-Bone Walker, Joe Turner, Eddie "Cleanhead" Vinson, Buddy Tate Band, James Cotton Blues Band.
MONDAY — Billie Eckstine, George Shearing 5, Cannonball Adderley 5 Herbie Mann and Air, Dizzy Gillespie 5, Louis Bellson Orchestra.

AFTERNOON CONCERTS at 2:00
SATURDAY — Ornette Coleman 4, Charles Mingus 6, New York Bass Violin Choir directed by Bill Lee, Willie "The Lion" Smith, Eubie Blake, Freddie Hubbard 5.
SUNDAY — Aretha Franklin, Les McCann 3, Rahsaan Roland Kirk & The Vibration Society, King Curtis Orchestra.
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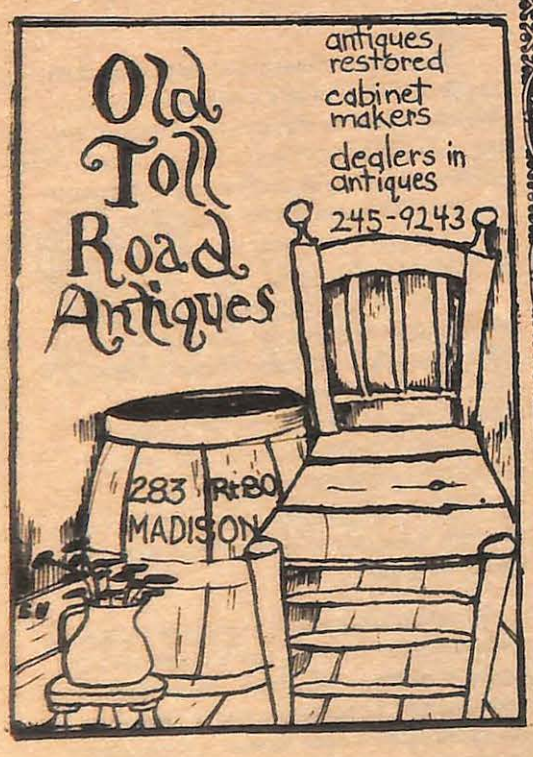

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Local Creativity in the Arts

A fundraising Music Fair to benefit the Neighborhood Music School, 100 Audubon St., was held June 13. The School has lessons and programs for both children and adults.

An exhibit titled "King Heroin" from the prisoners' art show recently concluded at the Center Church-on-the-Green. (M-T photo by Neal Beck)

A personal touch of creativity by an unknown artist at the corner of Brewery St, and Wooster Square. (M-T photo by Cookie Polan)

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"FREE THE BERRIGANS" bumper stickers and buttons. Bumper stickers are $1.00 and have slogan plus imprisoned dove. Buttons are 25¢ and show imprisoned dove. Available from: David Wessel, 61 Elmwood Rd., New Haven, Conn. 06515. Please include postage.

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Hotel Taft Newstand, College Street; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College Whitlock's, Broadway; Morton's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Salt & Pepper, Congress-Cedar; The Sub Shop, Columbus-West.

East Haven: Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy ; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe;

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.

Jurors Appear for Panther Benefit

Continued from Page 2

He should never have been arrested, never brought to trial, never convicted and he should not have to wait any longer. He is a beautiful person, a quiet person, and he should not be forced to walk stone halls for his recreation."

The Day Is Very Long

"I wish I could transfer the feelings of being in prison to you," she continued. "It's a feeling of uselessness, and the day is very long. And even if you know people are out on the streets who love you, there are times when you feel that no one loves you. And no one should have to go through that.

"I know there are people here who don't like to see people suffer; and so we must think of this, that while we're sitting here so comfortably, there are people who are lonely, there are people who are thinking of suicide, there are people who haven't seen their families for years. These are things we have to remember."

Asked what her answer to this problem was, Mrs. Huggins said, "The answer is not for me to give, it's for everyone involved to give. I think Lonnie's defense would be greatly enhanced if people were out on the streets, talking about his case, trying to get more people to give their help."

Rosen expressed his belief that public concern about the trial had contributed to the Denense's case. "Something was working for us," he said, "and it wasn't the American judicial system. We have to thank the people for the fact that certain individuals got on the jury who would have been excluded by the Prosecution if there had been no one watching, no one paying attention to what was going on."

He added, to the amusement of the jurors present, that he was sure that the State of Connecticut would never allow them to judge the guilt or innocence of anyone ever again, because in this instance, they "didn't work out."

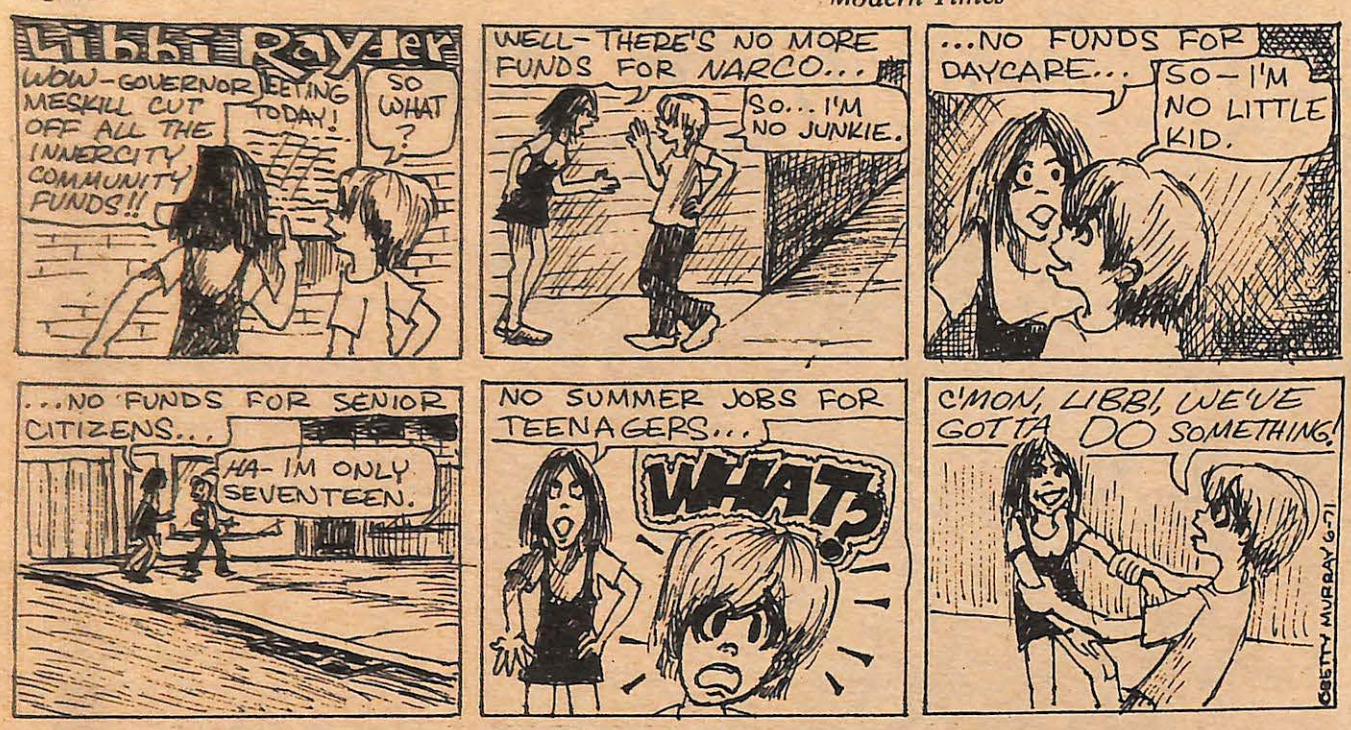
Gerrymandered Juries

Rosen explained the difficulties in obtaining the semblance of a fair-minded jury, saying, "The United States Supreme Court has ruled against gerrymander legislatures, yet that is exactly how juries are selected in New Haven County.

The jury pool is based on voter registration, and on that basis there is underrepresentation of blacks, poor and young people. I think that only 7% of those registered to vote are under twenty-eight.

"And if that isn't bad enough, certain people get knocked off because they have been prosecuted for minor offenses; not convicted, mind you, just prosecuted.

"In some cases they are knocked off the list of potential jurors just because they happen to live in an area that is mostly black, their names sound "black" and they list their occupation as "domestic work." You ask the clerk why he knocked them off and he'll say he doesn't really know why."


Libbi Rayder
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MEETING TODAY!
SO WHAT?
WELL-THERE'S NO MORE FUNDS FOR NARCO...
SO... I'M NO JUNKIE.
...NO FUNDS FOR DAYCARE...
SO-I'M NO LITTLE KID.
...NO FUNDS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS...
HA-IM ONLY SEVENTEEN.
NO SUMMER JOBS FOR TEENAGERS...
WHAT?
C'MON, LIBBI, WE'VE GOTTA DO SOMETHING!
©BETTY MURRAY 6-71

Events

STATEWIDE PEACE CONFERENCE

Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) is sponsoring an all-day peace conference Saturday, June 19, at the Powder Ridge ski area near Middlefield. The conference is open to all persons interested in promoting peace, particularly in regard to the Indo-China War.

Registration, which is free, will begin at 9:30 a.m. Workshops will be held throughout the morning and afrernoon on topics including: Organizing local peace action coalition groups, organizing student mobilization committees in colleges and high schools, war tax resistance, peace and politics. Also Third World peoples and the war, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, G.I.'s and the war, ecology and the war, women and the war, draft and the war, labor and the war. There will be reports from the workshops as well as resolutions for summer and fall actions to be taken in protest of the Indo-China War. There will be entertainment in the evening including films, folksinging and theater.

FREE ANGELA DAVIS RALLY

A rally to free Angela Davis and all political prisoners will take place at Beaver Pond Park Friday, June 18 at 6 p.m. David Poindexter, who was arrested with Angela Davis, Howard Moore, her chief attorney and lawyer for Rap Brown and Julian Bond, will be among the speakers. Also on the program is Arthur Davis, bass player with Coltrane and Gillespie. He has filed a suit against the New York Philharmonic for their discrimination against black musicians.

Entertainment will be provided by the Langlev 5 and the Black Brothers Drill Team. The rally is sponsored by the New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis. For more information call 865-5535, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

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June 24, Thurs.: Viet Vets Against the War and the Medical Committee for Human Rights present a film: "Different Sons." Harkness Auditorium, 333 Cedar St. 8 pm, Donation 50¢.

June 24, Thurs.: Michael Cain will be speaking at Students International Meditation Society (SIMS) Center, 3rd floor - Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm St., Call 777-6259 for further info.

June 25, July 2, Fri.: The New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St. Book Discussion group: "The Heart is a Lonely Hunter" 10:45 am. June 25, Steve Ellner will talk about "American Involvement in Viet Nam" 1 pm. July 2, Birthday Social, 1 pm.

June 25, July 2, Fri.: The Blades of Bluegrass. Kentucky bluegrass. The Enormous Room. 211 Park St., $1.00, 8:30-12 pm.

June 26, July 3, Sat.: Chess playing. The Exit. 50¢ to learn, 25¢ to play. 2-6 pm.

June 26, July 3, Sat.: New Haven Folk Society. Modern Folk. The Enormous Room. 8:30 pm - 1 am. $1.00.

June 26, Aug. 1, Sat., Sun.: "Alice in Wonderland", Long Wharf Theatre, 222 Sargent Drive, Sat.:11 am, Sun.: 2 pm. 787-4282 for further info.

June 27, July 4, Sun.: Open Rock Jams. The Exit. All performers invited. 7:30 pm. 50¢.

June 27, 29, Sun., Tues.: UNIFIED FAMILY offers introductory lecture and discussion on "Ideal of Creation," a new life style. All welcome...no charge! 127 Dwight St., 562-9396. 7:30 pm.

June 27, July 4, Sun.: People's non-professional Soccer Game. Field on Central Ave. and Route 34. Wear tennis shoes. 11 am.

June 27, July 4, Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week. Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm St., Second Floor, 8-11 pm. 25¢.

June-July: The Women's Center is now *staffed by a social worker 10a.m. to 12 noon every morning. Women who need help of almost any sort, can come in or call. If you have a problem call up and we'll try to help you.* 436-0272

June 21, 28, Mon.: Storytelling: "Dr. Suess and Mother Goose." The Stetson Library Center, Dixwell Ave. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 am. Free.

June 21, 28, Mon.: Open Poetry Reading. The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 pm. 50¢.

June 21,28, Mon.: The People's Committee will be meeting to discuss the People's Free Food Program on Monday nights at 7:30. For the next four weeks it will be at the home of Ninette Martino, 244 Sherman Ave. around the back.

June 22, 29, Tues.: Open Staff Meeting, The Exit. 8:30. All interested come.

June 22, 29, Tues.: Drama Workshop. All persons interested in acting, producing, directing, etc., are invited. First United Methodist Church, 3rd floor, College and Elm Sts. Enter through the Exit Coffeehouse.

The Free School of New Haven will offer classes on any subject of interest to students and teachers. Anyone interested in teaching a course in the summer session of the Free School of New Haven should call the Free School at 436-1480 or 436-1481, or write to the Free School at Box 404A, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

June 23, Wed.: Women's Center Women's Lib. Series to discuss "The Future". Unitarian Church, 608 Whitney Ave., 8 pm. All women invited.

June 23, 30, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinners. Bring something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6pm.

Every Wednesday - Silent Vigil for Peace in Vietnam - Corner of Church and Elm Streets - 12:30 - 1:30 pm.

Every Wed. and Fri. Pre-school Story Hour. Mitchell Library, Harrison St., Wed. 3:30 pm, Fri. 10:30 am.

The New Haven Main Library and *Branches present Summer Films*

Films for Younger Children:

June 28-July 2 "The Red Balloon"
July 6-July 9 "The MoonBeam Princess" and "Daisy"

Each week the films will be shown:
Mondays The Children's Room of the Main Library, 133 Elm St. 10:30 am
Tuesdays: Fair Haven Library, 182 Grand Ave., 2:30 pm.
Wednesdays: Nathan Hale Library, 480 Townshend Ave., 2:30 pm.
Thursdays: Brookview Library, 124 Wilmot Road. 10:30 am.
Fridays: Davenport Library, 261 Portsea St., 10:30 AM.

Films for Older Children:

June 28-July 2 "The White Mane"
July 6-July 9 "Slap Stick", "American Time Capsule".

Each week the Films will be shown:
Mondays: Children's Room of the Main Library, 2:30 pm.
Thursdays: Brookview Library, 2:30 pm.
Fridays: Davenport Library, 2:30 pm.

June 30, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. Open meeting. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St., 8 pm.

July 3-5, Sat.-Mon.: The New England Committee for NonViolent Action will hold a Weekend Workshop on Non-Violent action, RFD 1, Box 430, Voluntown, Conn. 06384.

July 6, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, monthly membership meeting at Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market St., 8 pm.

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